

# U.S. Upset Allies With Secret Plan To Place N-Arms On Their Soil

By Leslie H. Gelb  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The United States has contingency plans to deploy nuclear weapons in Canada, Iceland, Bermuda and Puerto Rico, according to Reagan administration officials and a government document outlining the plans.

Recent press reports abroad that such plans exist have caused embarrassment in Washington because U.S. officials had not informed the governments involved. The existence of the plans, some of which have been in effect as long as a decade, was confirmed to the for-

were still in effect. The plans apparently were distributed by William M. Arkin, a nuclear weapons expert at the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies.

A 1975 document entitled "Nuclear Weapons Deployment Plan" was made available by Mr. Arkin to The New York Times. The document appeared to be the same as the one distributed abroad, according to Reagan administration officials. The officials expressed strong displeasure about Mr. Arkin's activities and raised the question whether he may have violated laws prohibiting disclosure of such information.

Officials stressed in response to inquiries that these were "contingency" plans, that Mr. Reagan had

Contingency plans are drawn up under the nuclear plan drafted annually by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The nuclear plan is "coordinated with"—meaning shown to but not

**Khmer Rouge outposts and forced the guerrillas to disperse onto nearby hilltops. At least 8,000 civilians were reported to have fled into Thailand to escape the fighting. Casualty reports were not available.**

Officers of the Thai eastern border field force, based at the frontier town of Aranyaprathet, estimated that 4,000 guerrillas were defending Phnom Malai, a complex of

*United Press International*

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union says President Ronald Reagan of pursuing his space defense program despite possible jeopardy to the Soviet-American talks scheduled for next month.

Tass on Tuesday repeated Soviet demands that space weapons be tied directly to the forthcoming talks on intermediate and strategic nuclear arms.

The press agency said Mr. Reagan, in an interview with The New York Times, stated categorically "that research in the sphere of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative will be continued in the United States even if the two powers standing of the need as we enter these negotiations to present a unified front in dealings with the Soviet Union and that includes the question of the Strategic Defense Initiative," he said.

But he admitted: "It is no secret that there are different views on many of the details and even on the concept and this is why we are working so hard to consult closely with our allies."

Mr. Burt warned that the Soviet Union would seek to exploit any differences between the allies on arms control issues.

"We're all determined and dedicated to block any Soviet wedge-driving campaign," he added.

Plans to militarize space, Tass said, was an effort in futility.

"Neither the question of strategic arms, nor the question of medium-range nuclear arms can be considered without the question of preventing the arms race in space," Tass said. "It's a very important

By Elizabeth Mehren  
Los Angeles Times Service  
NEW YORK — Bernhard H. Metz, who has been nicknamed "subway vigilante" and is by all counts the most reluctant of celebrities, has become the object of overnight industry.

By Elizabeth Mehren  
Los Angeles Times Service  
NEW YORK — Bernhard H. Metz, who has been nicknamed "subway vigilante" and is by all counts the most reluctant of celebrities, has become the object of overnight industry.



Even before the electronics engineer, 37, was indicted Jan. 25 on charges of owning illegal weapons, shirts bearing such inscriptions "Acquit Bernhard Goetz" or "Goetz Four, Crooks Zero" were appearing in Manhattan specialty shops.

author, Alvin Frost, 38, was asked to write the first "instant book" on Mr. Goetz.

The "one hundred and twenty-eight skinned little pages," as its publisher, Bill Zuck, derided the book, were completed just six hours after Mr. Goetz's indictment. Within a week, nearly a million copies of the 325 paperback volumes were in bookstores from Manhattan to Melbourne. The title of the book is "Bernhard Goetz: Vigilante or Victim?"

The book appears to have become part of the public debate over whether he is a saint or a sociopath.

er's shooting Dec. 22 of four  
tals aboard a New York subway  
soon appeared in the cartoon  
magazine *Doodlesbury* and Bloom  
County. A new musical videotape,  
the *Subway Vigilante*, which is  
to a rock rhythm, offered this  
vice.

He's the subway vigilante, he's  
d of being bad. Don't bother  
h him, brother, he'll get you if  
e're bad."

His lawyer, Joseph Kelnor, said  
Loewy was stunned that "any-  
would want to buy a T-shirt  
h his name or a representation  
mm upon it."

But the lawyer also said Mr.  
etz has been "bombarded by  
r movie producers," as well as  
ers, magazines and television  
ws.

**Bernhard L. Goetz, right, an  
told by Garry Trudeau in his**

"I can show you a sheaf of letters  
this thick," Mr. Kerner said, hold-  
ing up a thumb and forefinger  
and high spart, "from the top tele-  
vision shows and magazines, beg-  
ging for interviews."

Mr. Goetz has made "not a dol-  
lar" from the commercialization of  
his name, Mr. Kerner said, adding  
that his client pays his own carfare,  
refusing to take even transportation  
money from a defense fund. The  
supporters have set up to cover the  
legal costs Mr. Goetz has incurred  
and is expected to face.

One of the youths he shot, Troy

**UP**  
A version of his subway story cartoon strip, "Doonesbury." Canby, has filed a \$50-million lawsuit against Mr. Goetz, who claimed to be at the shootings but said the youths had surrounded him on the subway and demanded money. Another youth, Darrel Cabey, remains hospitalized, paralyzed from the waist down.

Mr. Kelnar said his client had issued a "blanket order" to refuse cop offers. Still, said the lawyer, "a lot" of inquiries on the subject had been received.

In a hotel in Toronto last month, surrounded by news clips, an advertising copywriter and first-time

"This thing is selling in a really strange and bizarre manner," Mr. Katz said. "Those people who have it on sale can't keep it in stock and others won't take it" because they say it's "instant, exploitative."

"I had an order from England on Tuesday. We've had orders from Hawaii, where I'd say the biggest problem with the subway is finding a way to get off from the University of Chicago, wanting 100 books for use in their criminology courses or something."

Mr. Katz, head of the Toronto-based Little, One's Books, usually markets religiously oriented children's books. His largest selling book to date was a workbook with parables from the Bible called

**"How to Protect Your Child From Sexual Abuse."**  
Mr. Frost did not receive an advance payment for his efforts.  
"We locked him in a hotel room," Mr. Katz said "threw him

raw meat every few hours and told him that if he was a good boy and kept typing, we'd let him out."

But, said Mr. Katz, "who knows, he may own an island in the South Pacific by the end of the week."

Mr. Frost was on his way to Hollywood recently, reportedly to discuss the possibility of a television movie about Mr. Goetz.

The cover of New York magazine trumpets a piece called "My

Neighbor, Bernie Goetz," by a writer, Myra Friedman, and a New York literary agent, Jay Acton, said he had received "an offer of six figures" for an "extended version" of the article, to be told in book

Mr. Action would not name the publisher who made the offer, but he predicted the book would offer "a sense of texture" about Mr. Goetz.

At Avon Books, the executive editor, Roger Straus, enlisted a Berkeley, California, psychologist-

sociologist, Lillian Rubin, to produce a psychoanalytical approach to the Goetz story.

vedikul, said Wednesday his country was preparing a note to the secretary-general of the United Nations to protest the Vietnamese shelling.

### ■ Beijing Appeals to Moscow

China appealed Wednesday to the Soviet Union to stop supporting Vietnamese aggression, especially in Cambodia, where Vietnam's troops pose a "grave threat,"

A commentary by the press agency Xinhua described as "entirely fair and reasonable" a demand this week by members of the

non-Communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations that Moscow cease backing Hanoi's military occupation of Cambodia, where it has 180,000 troops.

The six nations of ASEAN are

**Brunei, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia.**

**The commentary said Vietnamese troops in Cambodia had intruded repeatedly over the past six**

years into Thai territory and posed a "grave threat" to Thailand.

"Meanwhile, Vietnamese troops deployed along the Chinese border carried out reckless armed provocations against Chinese border ar-

reas and aggravated tension in the Chinese-Vietnamese border regions," Xinhua said.

In the interview, Mr. Reagan said the space initiative would not be used as a bargaining point in the upcoming talks and research would continue regardless of any agree-

Tass said: "This shows that the White House is so far not ready to follow at the coming talks the agreement reached at the meeting" between Foreign Minister Andrei

**■ United Front Urged**  
A senior U.S. official said

Wednesday the NATO allies recognized the need to present a united front to the Soviet Union over Mr. Reagan's space-based missile defense, Reuters reported from Brussels.

The assistant secretary of state for European affairs, Richard R. Burt, was speaking at a news conference after chairing a special consultative group of NATO experts on medium-range missiles about

next month's U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear and space weapons.

## **INSIDE**

■ Human rights improvements in Latin America were cited by

■ New Zealand is reported to have stopped receiving top-level U.S. intelligence on the Sovi-

**■ The Soviet Embassy in Washington is to move to a prime espionage site. Page 5.**

■ U.S. retail sales managed an increase of 0.7 percent in January. Page 9.

■ China plans to permit credit sales for the first time since

1949. Page 9.

**TOMORROW**

New Jersey has apparently decided to stop playing second

bananas to the Big Apple, Mary Blume reports. In Weekend,



## Lebanese and Israelis Have Tense Encounter In Southern Lebanon

**AWALI RIVER, Lebanon** — Lebanese soldiers advancing on Israel's front lines in south Lebanon came face-to-face Wednesday with Israeli troops and then withdrew after both sides trained guns on each other for a tense five minutes.

There was no shooting, but the Lebanese Army appeared to have got off to a false start in its first tentative move to position itself for the takeover of Sidon from the departing Israelis.

Israeli troops are to leave the Sidon area by Monday in the first of a three-stage pullout from south Lebanon, which they continued to occupy after leaving other areas taken in the 1982 invasion.

Meanwhile, Sidon policemen took over the port customs office and patrolled the streets for the first time since Israeli troops stormed the city during the invasion.

"We feel like prisoners who are being set free," a Sidon man said in a typical comment welcoming the impending end of the Israeli occupation.

Streets were crowded and busy with traffic and shops began reopening as tension eased after inci-

dents in which there was sporadic shooting by Israeli and militia men and attacks on them by masked gunmen.

But the confrontation at the Awali River crossing with the Israeli patrol revealed the difficulties the Lebanese Army faces in asserting its authority in the area.

Twenty-five men of Lebanon's 12th Brigade holding the abandoned Alman Bridge on Israel's front line were stunned when two Israeli armored vehicles roared up in late morning and trained their guns on them.

The Lebanese, who quietly took over the bridge Tuesday night when pro-Israeli militia men left, ran into buildings, aimed their rifles at the armored vehicles and consulted over field telephones as the Israelis waited.

After five minutes the Lebanese withdrew. "We are leaving because the Israeli Army is still here," their commander said.

Two Israeli-made tanks later took up position at the bridge, closing the gap in the lines caused by the departure of the militia men.

In Beirut, the government was preparing for a major test of its authority as Israel starts its withdrawal. It faced a new challenge Wednesday as two key Moslem leaders boycotted a cabinet meeting.

Sources close to Shiite Moslem leader, Nabih Berri, said he was staying away because of dissatisfaction with the pace of government action, but would attend when it worked "seriously."

Also absent was Walid Jumblat, head of the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party, who has boycotted the cabinet for months, saying he cannot work with Mr. Gemayel.



**BOMBING OF DRESDEN REMEMBERED** — A delegation from Coventry, England, pays tribute to the victims of an Allied bombing raid that destroyed the German city of Dresden on Feb. 13-14, 1945. Estimates of the number killed range from 35,000 to 150,000. The city of Coventry was badly damaged by German bombs in 1940.

## Soviet Publishes Chernenko Messages

**MOSCOW** — The Tass news agency published two messages from President Konstantin U. Chernenko on Wednesday in an apparent effort to dampen speculation about his health.

Wednesday was the first anniversary of his appointment after the death of Yuri V. Andropov.

The messages, to Nordic and Argentine peace groups, were the latest in a series of statements issued in Mr. Chernenko's name during seven weeks in which he has not been seen by outsiders.

Western diplomats see the statements as an effort to keep Mr. Chernenko's name before the Soviet

and foreign public during a period of uncertainty about his health.

On Tuesday, the Greek government spokesman, Dimitrios Maroudas, said that a planned meeting between Mr. Chernenko and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu had been canceled because the 73-year-old Soviet leader was ill.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesmen have told Western reporters that Mr. Chernenko is on vacation outside Moscow. This appears to conflict with a Tass report last week saying that the party chief had addressed a meeting of the ruling Politburo.

Mr. Chernenko has not been seen in public since Dec. 27, when

he attended an awards ceremony. Since then, there have been contradictory official explanations for his absence.

His messages were addressed to the Nordic group "Treaty Now," and to the Argentine group "Movement of the 100 in the Name of Life."

**Papandreu Ends Talks**

Mr. Papandreu flew to Leningrad on Wednesday after a final meeting with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. Reuters reported from Moscow.

A joint communiqué was expected after Mr. Papandreu's departure on Thursday after three days of talks in Moscow.

## Series of Arab Peace Initiatives Is Under Way

(Continued from Page 1)

commit himself to a course of action.

Once before, in 1983, Mr. Hussein sought to mediate a peace plan along lines suggested by President Ronald Reagan, only to be thwarted by Palestinian equivocation.

This time there were few clues to the outcome of the meeting.

Petra, the Jordanian press agen-

cy, said the king and Mr. Arafat had agreed on an unspecified course of action to resolve the Palestinian problem.

Palestinians and Western diplomats said the announcement might indicate that the two men had agreed to keep the Jordanian initiative afloat and see what would happen next.

At the airport Monday night, Mr. Arafat, who was going to Tunis, was asked what he and the Hussein had agreed on. "To follow up together, Jordan and the Palestinians, to find a joint solution to the Middle East crisis," he said.

Had Mr. Arafat agreed to the king's position on Resolution 242? "What I have mentioned is enough," he said.

Hussein left Tuesday for a visit to Algeria. One line of speculation among diplomats was that Algeria could serve as a mediator in any possible warming of relations with Syria, since it has managed to keep its ties open in the Arab world.

Concerning the results of the meeting between Hussein and Mr. Arafat, a Western diplomat said much depended on the reaction of Al Fatah, Mr. Arafat's core group within the PLO.

"What is important now," the diplomat said, "is what will happen within Al Fatah within the next 48 hours when he brings back to Tunis whatever they discussed here. We could be in for an exact repeat of '83."

In Egypt, a top adviser to Mr.

Mubarak called the Amman talks a "significant breakthrough." The adviser, Osama el-Baz, said Tuesday it was the first time the PLO had "unequivocally and irrevocably accepted the premise of a peaceful settlement" to the Middle East conflict.

**10 Die in Czech Avalanches**

United Press International

**PRAGUE** — At least 10 people, some of them tourists from other East European countries, have died in a series of avalanches in Czechoslovakia's High Tatras mountain range near the Polish border, a rescue worker in the northeastern town of Tatranska Lomnica said Tuesday.

## EC Considers Joint Action To Combat Terrorism

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

**ROME** — Leaders of the European Community have taken tentative steps toward joint action against terrorism, and France and Italy have eased their sharp dispute over purported terrorists who have taken refuge in France.

The foreign ministers of the 10 EC countries agreed Tuesday to hold talks among the interior and justice officials to coordinate action against terrorism.

The meeting here was held after Italian officials sharply criticized the French government for refusing to extradite Italians charged by the Rome government with involvement in terrorism.

In a speech Thursday to the Italian parliament, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi noted that Italy had made 120 extradition requests to France. He linked the suspected Italian terrorists to the new wave of attacks by far-leftist groups against North Atlantic Treaty Organization targets around Europe.

French officials, in turn, justified their response through criticism of the Italian criminal justice system.

The ministers also issued statements welcoming the resumption of U.S.-Soviet arms talks and urging "reasonable security arrangements" in Lebanon following Israel's withdrawal, to "prevent new acts of violence."

Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy met Tuesday with Roland Dumas, France's minister for external relations, to discuss terrorism. Afterward, Mr. Andreotti said the "bilateral polemics" had diminished.

"The situation has improved: we have established rather closer contacts than before," he said. "We have moved from a brilliant but nonconstructive phase to a constructive phase."

Mr. Andreotti and other Italian officials were particularly pleased with the arrest Friday by French authorities of Massimo Sannarini, 24, who is wanted for the murder of a police officer in Milan in 1977.

The arrest, which came only a day after Mr. Craxi's speech to parliament, was seen here as a positive French response to Italy's expressions of concern.

The agreement of the 10 countries on the Italian proposal for a meeting to discuss terrorism was vague and the group issued no statement on it.

Mr. Andreotti said that the meeting would involve appropriate cabinet ministers, but he could not say yet when or where it would be held.

In addition to calling for adequate security measures in Lebanon, the ministers' statement welcomed Israel's decision to begin a withdrawal. Mr. Andreotti said that a complete withdrawal from Lebanon by Syria, which now occupies about half the country, also would be welcomed.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Solidarity Leaders Arrested at Meeting

**WARSAW (UPI)** — Polish secret police arrested seven leading Solidarity activists holding a clandestine strategy meeting led by Lech Walesa, the founder of the outlawed union said Wednesday.

Mr. Walesa, who was allowed to return home, said by telephone from his home in Gdansk that more than 20 security police broke up the meeting in an apartment in Gdansk, in northern Poland, on Wednesday afternoon. "I was allowed to go home," he said. "The police were very polite but they told us the meeting was illegal."

He said the seven activists — who included Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, the Wrocław regional leader, Bogdan Lis, an underground leader, and Adam Michnik, the leading Solidarity adviser — were put in separate cars and driven away. "The cars took them to an unknown destination," Mr. Walesa said.

In another development, a court sentenced an imprisoned leader of the outlawed trade union, Andrzej Gwiazda, to a further two months imprisonment for failing to show his identity card to the police, family sources said. He was serving a three-month sentence for taking part in a pro-Solidarity demonstration in Gdansk.

### Time-Out Is Ordered in Chess Match

**MOSCOW (AP)** — The head of the world chess federation ordered a time-out in Wednesday's scheduled 49th game of the championship match, but he refused to confirm rumors that a deal was being sought to end the marathon between the defending champion, Anatoli Karpov, and the challenger, Gary Kasparov.

Florencio Campomanes, the head of the FIDE, the chess federation, arrived in Moscow amid rumors that aides to Mr. Karpov had approached Mr. Kasparov's team seeking a way to end the match and replay it in September. Mr. Karpov, 33, has not won a game since November and reportedly is near exhaustion. Mr. Kasparov has won three straight games to cut the champion's lead to 5-3.

Asked to explain why he ordered a time-out, Mr. Campomanes replied, "That is my prerogative." He said the 49th game was to be played Friday.

Asked about reports that a way was being sought to end the five-month match, he said: "We have talked of the unusual duration of the match. I said the FIDE regulations are the regulations. Of course, there are always loopholes."

### Iraqi Jets Attack Site of Nuclear Plant

**VIENNA (AP)** — Iraqi planes attacked an Iranian nuclear power plant site with rockets, killing one man and injuring several others, an Iranian Embassy spokesman said Wednesday.

The plant at Bushehr was still under construction, the spokesman said. He said the attack took place Tuesday, and at least three rockets hit the plant. He said he had no details on the number of injured or damage to the installation.

There was no danger of a nuclear explosion at the site, which had been attacked previously by Iraqi planes March 24, according to a spokesman for the International Atomic Energy Agency, which has its headquarters in Vienna. He said the Iranians had notified the agency of the latest attack.

### U.S.-Soviet Talks Reportedly Are Set

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — The United States and Soviet Union plan to hold talks in Vienna beginning Tuesday on the Arab-Israeli conflict and other issues, a Reagan administration source said Wednesday.

Also on the agenda is the war between Iran and Iraq and the presence of more than 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, is expected to head the U.S. delegation.

The talks are part of a Reagan administration effort to work out a better relationship with Moscow, as pledged by the president in a speech at the United Nations in September. Partly to ease Israeli concerns, U.S. officials have emphasized there is no plan to call a conference on the Middle East and give the Soviet Union a major role in seeking an overall settlement.

### Reagan Lauds Hussein-Arafat Talks

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday he is optimistic about prospects for a Middle East peace settlement.

Mr. Reagan was asked about a report that King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, had reached agreement on "a framework for common action" to deal with the Palestinian problem.

"The little we know about it, it seems as if some progress has been made," he said. Mr. Reagan also said his meetings with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, which ended Tuesday, were "a very worthwhile visit for both countries and both heads of state." But he said, "We are very definitely not in support of a great international conference on the Middle East."

### Bonn Says No Research Offer Made

**BONN (AP)** — The West German government said Wednesday that it had not been formally invited by the United States to participate in space weapons research.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said in London on Friday that the United States was attempting to enlist its friends and allies in space weapons research. In Gießen, West Germany, on Monday, Mr. Weinberger said that Washington specifically was interested in assistance from Bonn.

"There is no concrete American offer to the allies on the table," the West German government spokesman, Peter Boenisch, said Wednesday. He was referring to the Strategic Defense Initiative, the U.S. research program that is popularly known as "star wars."

### UNESCO Urged to Dismiss Americans

**PARIS (Reuters)** — The Soviet Union urged UNESCO on Wednesday to stop employing Americans since the United States has withdrawn from the agency.

The Soviet delegate, Dmitri V. Ermolenko, told a meeting of the executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization that the 143 Americans employed by the secretariat should be replaced by people from member nations. He said the United States had automatically lost its right to a quota of UNESCO staff by leaving the organization at the end of 1984.

In a report to the board session, called to debate the financial crisis caused by the U.S. withdrawal, the director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, said that American employees were international civil servants and their jobs were not at risk. New staff members who were not citizens of member states could only be recruited in exceptional circumstances, he added.

### For the Record

Spain's public health service doctors began a three-day strike Wednesday to protest government reforms, but the authorities ordered many of them to stay at work to handle emergencies. (Reuters)

In southwestern Poland, a bus crashed through a railroad barrier Wednesday and was struck by a train, killing six persons and injuring 38, the press agency PAP reported. (AP)

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia discussed arms requests with the U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, in Washington on Wednesday but Pentagon sources said no new sales of weapons would be approved now. (Reuters)



## Don't cut the cord.

It's a shame when distance cuts you off from the folks you were once close to. But it doesn't have to. A simple phone call to the folks you miss in the States helps keep you close. Surprisingly close, even though you're far apart.



**UNIVERSITY DEGREE**  
For Life, Academic & Work Experience  
You may qualify for:  
BACHELOR'S, MASTER'S OR DOCTORATE  
Send detailed resume for a free evaluation  
**PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY**  
1000 Ventura Blvd., Dept. 222, Encino, CA 91436 USA

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES, LONDON W1**  
Fully furnished air-conditioned Executive offices at prestige W1 address available immediately for periods from one month.  
Services include:  
\* Electronic Mail  
\* Telephone  
\* Telex  
\* Facsimile  
\* A/V Presentation Studio  
\* Conference Rooms  
\* Secretarial Services (W/P)  
\* Photocopying  
Please contact:  
Pam Farrow  
Network  
19 Stratford Pl., London W1N 9AF.  
Tel.: 01-629 9999  
Telex: 291429

## The Daily Source for International Investors.



U.S. Report  
Cites Latin

Allies Up

The Global Newspaper



2/14/85

## U.S. Report on Human Rights Cites Latin American Progress

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON — Latin America showed "a very strong and impressive trend" toward democracy and human rights improvements during 1984, but elsewhere there was little change from the mixed picture of past years, the State Department said Wednesday in its annual report on international human rights.

"Continued improvement in the Western Hemisphere was the only significant overall trend," said Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights.

The report to Congress on 164 countries, which has been made for nine years, frequently causes controversy about whether it is too harsh or too lenient in its treatment of individual countries. That was underscored Wednesday when Mr. Abrams was asked whether he agreed with the report's finding of improvements in South Korea in light of events there this month.

He replied that, "if we were doing the reports today," the department would have paid major attention to Tuesday's parliamentary elections in which a new party opposed to President Chun Doo Hwan's military government made major gains.

Mr. Abrams added that the report would also have cited the scuffle at the Seoul airport last week during the return of a dissident leader, Kim Dae Jung. Several prominent Americans accompanying Mr. Kim, including two members of Congress, said they were beaten, kicked and knocked down.

"In relative terms, the importance of the election was infinitely greater than the scuffle at the airport which, in my view, was a trivial event," Mr. Abrams said.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Monday that the airport incident was due to a "misunderstanding" and argued that it

should not be allowed to distract attention from "the main point" of South Korea's progress toward "a more open, a more democratic society."

In terms of the global human rights situation, Mr. Abrams said that Latin America showed "a very strong and impressive trend" toward democracy and human rights improvements during 1984. But he said that elsewhere there was little change.

He cited the recent return to civilian government in Brazil, the impending inauguration next month of an elected civilian president in Uruguay, the free elections in Grenada, the promise of elections for a civilian government in Guatemala this year "and a really significant downturn in death squad killings and disappearances" in El Salvador.

He cited Chile as "the greatest disappointment" in the hemisphere because the military government there has halted "the move toward a return to democratic government" and increased "the degree of political repression."

Mr. Abrams also expressed concern about the continued instabilities stemming from the civil war in El Salvador, and he acknowledged that the level of violence in Guatemala remained high.

Nevertheless, he said, "in the last five years, nine countries of the hemisphere have moved to democracy from dictatorship and zero countries have gone from democracy to dictatorship."

The human rights reports invariably cause controversy about whether the findings, compiled by U.S. embassies around the world, are too harsh or too lenient in respect to individual countries. Critics of the Reagan administration have also said that military-dominated countries allied to the United States are given relatively easy treatment, while the Soviet Union and other East bloc countries are described in tough terms.

That was denied by Mr. Abrams, who insisted that each report was made in an evenhanded manner based on the best available evidence. He added:

"This institutionalization has the double benefit of allowing the United States to conduct ongoing conversations with countries about which we have serious human rights concerns without necessarily so damaging our bilateral relations that our effectiveness is drastically reduced."

The report's findings in respect to countries that have figured in human rights controversies included the following:

• Although Israel is an "open democracy" with "strong respect for civil rights," its military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip continues to cause strains in relations with the Palestinian inhabitants of these territories.

"These problems were exacerbated as a consequence of the activities of Jewish settlers in those areas," the report said. "Israeli leaders expressed concern over the potential growth of extreme views and violent actions and their effects on Israeli society."

• "Despite the gradualist reform process seen in recent years," the black majority in South Africa continued to be denied the basic rights of citizenship and blacks are still subjected to a variety of arbitrary detention measures and other rules severely limiting their political, social and economic development.

• Despite President Ferdinand E. Marcos's promise of "appropriate prosecution in a civilian court" of military leaders implicated in the 1983 murder of a Philippine opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., political polarization and a growing leftist insurgency maintain a climate of continued violence, political killings, disappearances and frequent rights abuses by authorities.

## Cabinet Shift By Pinochet Called End of Liberalization

Reuters

SANTIAGO — President Augusto Pinochet has replaced a key cabinet official, Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, with a political novice in a move that diplomats say ends General Pinochet's experiment with political liberalization.

General Pinochet also replaced Finance Minister Luis Escobar, who had been chosen by Mr. Jarpa, with an economist, Hernán Buchi.

The new interior minister, Ricardo García, 54, a lawyer and businessman from the port city of Valparaíso, has no known political affiliation and no experience in public office.

"He looks like a man who is going to take orders," a diplomat said.

Mr. Jarpa had no words of criticism for General Pinochet after the cabinet shuffle.

He apparently forced General Pinochet to replace him on learning that Mr. Escobar was to be dismissed in March.

Mr. Jarpa's position in the government had looked increasingly untenable since General Pinochet imposed a state of siege to curb political unrest in November.

A veteran rightist politician, Mr. Jarpa was associated with conciliatory efforts to reach an agreement with opponents of the 11-year military government. He was appointed 18 months ago at the height of anti-Pinochet protests.

Mr. Jarpa had brought Mr. Escobar into the cabinet to bolster his attempts at political liberalization.

Diplomats said that with the changes, the cabinet no longer had independent officials of stature likely to challenge the president's uncompromising attitude toward dissent.

The broad-based Democratic Alliance of opposition political parties, which held abortive talks with Mr. Jarpa soon after his appointment, said Wednesday that he had been used only to present a false image of political liberalization while the true intention was to maintain autocratic government.

"The words spoken at the swearing-in of the new ministers confirm our conviction that the government has no desire whatsoever to move toward democracy," the group said.

In a speech at the inauguration ceremony Tuesday night, General Pinochet said the state of siege had been necessary to curb violence and that the Chilean public was grateful for it.

The measures have included the closing of the opposition press, strict censorship of political news in all other media, the dispatch of hundreds of opponents to internal exile and curbs on almost all political activity.

Journalists from opposition magazines that were closed down in November began a hunger strike Tuesday night to mark the annual Press Day, which commemorates the founding of the first newspaper in Chile in 1812.

It appeared that strains were likely to develop between Mr. Buchi, the new finance minister, and Modesto Collados, economics minister, who leads the government's economic team.

Mr. Buchi is associated with a group of adherents of Milton I. Friedman, the University of Chicago economist. The group's free-market, monetarist policies are praised by some for Chile's boom between 1979 and 1982 and blamed by others for the crash that has followed.



President Augusto Pinochet, right, talks with his new interior minister, Ricardo García, after swearing him in.

## Uruguay Military Rule Ends; Army Issues Coup Warning

Reuters

MONTEVIDEO — Uruguay's armed forces have formally stepped down after 11 years in government but have threatened to seize power again if the country slips into chaos.

"We are not thinking about a coup, nor do we wish to stage a coup, but if we are forced and the same causes arise as in 1973, we will not hesitate to do so," General Hugo Medina, head of the Uruguayan Army, said Tuesday.

General Medina's warning was issued shortly after the Council of State, the military government's legislative body, accepted the resignations of President Gregorio Alvarez Armellini and his cabinet.

The council appointed Rafael Adiego, president of the supreme court, as interim president until March 1, when Julio M. Sanginetti is to be sworn in as president.

The moderate Colorado Party candidate was elected Nov. 25.

The 35-member council did not

## U.S. Drug Agent, Pilot Still Missing in Mexico

Gang Suspected of Abducting Pair; U.S. Ambassador Tightens Security

By Richard J. Meislin

MEXICO CITY — An agent of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and a Mexican pilot associated with the agency were kidnapped in Guadalajara, Mexico, last week and neither has been heard from since, according to the U.S. Embassy here.

The agent, Enrique Camarena Salazar, was kidnapped Thursday, an embassy spokesman said Tuesday. The pilot, Alfredo Zavala Avila, a friend of Mr. Salazar who flew missions for the agency in Mexico, was abducted a few hours later.

John Gavin, the U.S. ambassador, said there had been no communication with the men or their abductors.

Mr. Gavin said he had ordered increased protection of American officials and their families in Mexico.

Speaking of Mr. Salazar's abduction, he said: "We have witnesses to this effect: He was taken away in Guadalajara by armed men. We have not seen him or heard of him since."

The embassy spokesman said that later Thursday, a car in which Mr. Avelar was a passenger was forced off the road as he returned from the Guadalajara airport and that the pilot had been removed from the vehicle by two men with machine guns.

The head of the U.S. drug agency, Francis M. Mullen Jr., said Tuesday that he had ordered his agents in the United States to expedite investigations of drug traffickers with ties to Mexico and that "early indictments will be sought wherever possible."

Mr. Gavin said the embassy was increasing security measures, "particularly for those individuals, officials and their families who might be targets" of drug traffickers.

The two officials appeared at a press conference before meeting with Mexican officials about the kidnappings.

Additional U.S. agents have been flown into Mexico to help

with the investigation, an embassy spokesman said.

Mr. Mullen said that Guadalajara, in the western state of Jalisco, had become "the major center at this time" for what he said were 75 major drug traffickers and 18 major gangs now working in Mexico. He said the Mexican gangs had links with traffickers in South America and the United States.

## Union Chiefs Accused of Breaking Law

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The presidents of the three largest U.S. federal and postal labor unions will be prosecuted for illegally engaging in political activities on behalf of Walter F. Mondale unless they resign their federal jobs or retire by Feb. 26, according to a government agency.

"We have concluded that during 1983 and 1984 you engaged in campaign activity in support of the presidential candidacy of Democrat Walter Mondale and against the re-election of Republican Ronald Reagan," the Office of Special Counsel, an arm of the Merit System Protection Board, said in letters to the three union officials released Tuesday.

The 1939 Hatch Act prohibits federal workers from campaigning, fund-raising, distributing literature or seeking office.

The three labor officials, Kenneth T. Blaylock of the American Federation of Government Employees, Moe Biller of the American Postal Workers Union and Vincent R. Sombrotto of the National Association of Letter Carriers, whose unions represent 1.3 million employees, have been outspoken critics of the Reagan administration.

## Allies Upset Over U.S. Nuclear Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

are prohibited by treaty from deploying the weapons they have developed. He, too, received U.S. assurances that no deployments would be made without permission from the proper authorities.

In early December 1984, Mr. Arkin reportedly turned over the top-secret 1975 deployment document to Iceland's prime minister, Steingunnur Hermannsson, who publicly demanded an explanation from Washington.

On Dec. 7, Geir Hallgrímsson, Iceland's foreign minister, said that if a U.S. president had given permission for such deployments, "this is a clear breach of the defense treaty" between the two countries.

He was referring to the 1951 Keflavik base agreement, which reads in part: "The national composition of forces, and the conditions under which they may enter upon and make use of facilities in Iceland pursuant to this agreement, shall be determined in agreement with Iceland."

Administration officials said that they were uncertain now about Iceland's policy toward the possible deployment of the weapons, but that they believed the Icelandic government now was reassured.

In Puerto Rico, the issue of preparedness to receive nuclear weapons arose last August in a study published by the Puerto Rico Bar Association. The study did not specifically mention the U.S. contingency plans, but it cited activities dealing with the possibility of deploying nuclear weapons there.

In 1967, the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Lat-

in America, also known as the Tlatelco Treaty, came into force and was signed by the United States. In later years, the other nuclear powers agreed to treat the area as free of nuclear weapons. In 1977 a protocol was added under which the United States agreed that the prohibitions would apply to Puerto Rico. That year, Reagan administration officials stated, the United States removed nuclear weapons previously stored there.

Washington unilaterally stated at the time that the ban did not apply to transit. But last August, in response to the Puerto Rico Bar Association report, the State Department declared that transit meant overflight and landing by aircraft solely for transit.

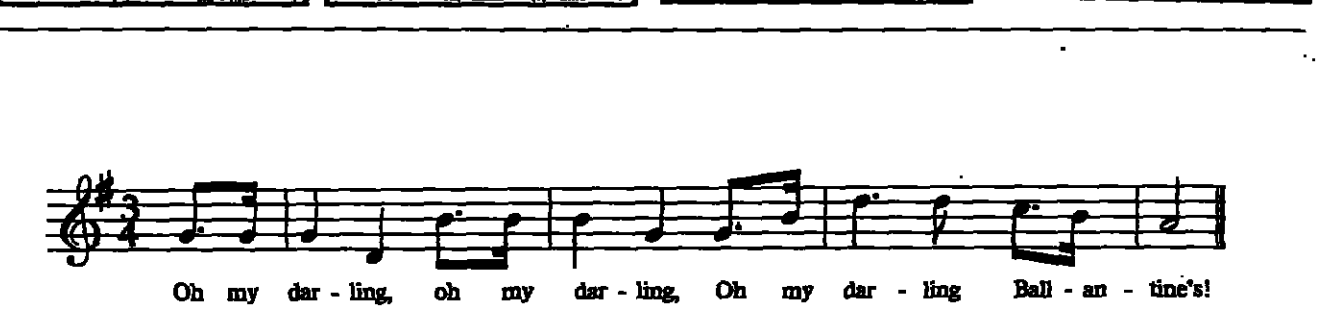
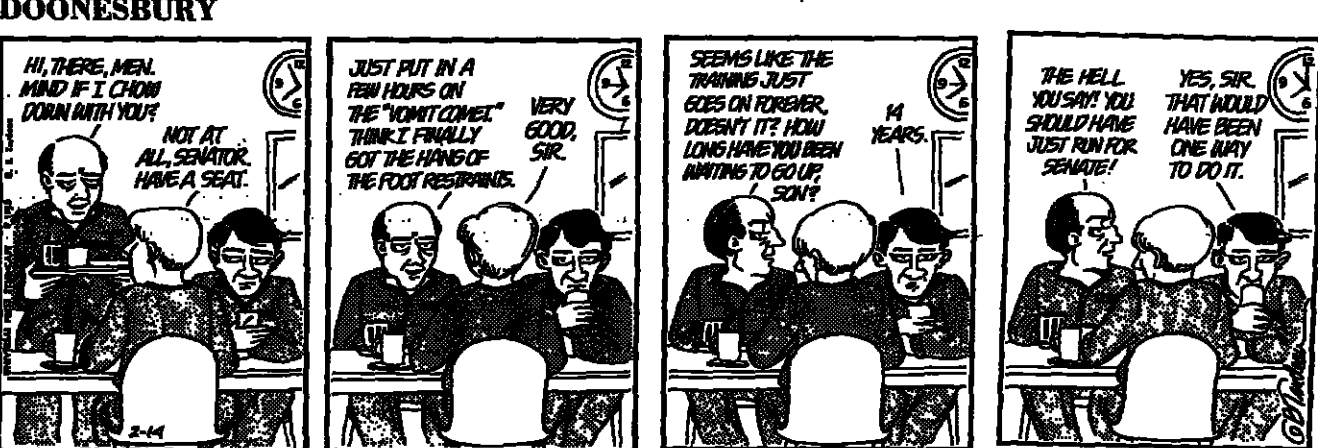
A major portion of the Bar Association report was based on the work of Mr. Arkin.

Finns to Be Vaccinated For New Form of Polio

Reuters

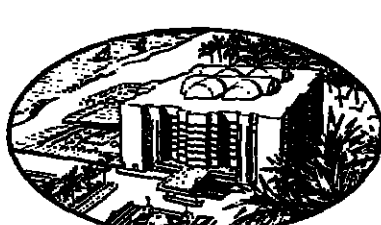
HELSINKI — Finland is vaccinating its entire population against polio after the discovery that about 200,000 Finns could be carriers of a new strain of the disease, known as polio-3.

An official of the national medical board said that the estimate of victims — one in 20 people — was based on the unusually high occurrence of the virus in sewage throughout Finland. Medical experts said that most of those carrying the virus might be unaware of the disease. A 17-year-old youth has died from polio-3.



In Muscat  
our luxury is rivalled only  
by our spectacular setting.

MUSCAT  
INTER-CONTINENTAL  
HOTEL



THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL  
INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

Muttrah, P.O. Box 7398, Telex: 5491  
For reservations call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office.  
There are also superb Inter-Continental Hotels in Abu Dhabi, Al Ain, Amman,  
Bahrain, Dubai, Riyadh, Taif and over 80 cities around the world.

Strike the right note on February 14th.



The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's

© George Ballantine & Son Limited

Bush Names New Assistant

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush announced Wednesday that Craig L. Fuller, assistant to President Ronald Reagan for cabinet affairs, will become his chief of staff on April 1, succeeding retired Admiral Daniel J. Murphy.

The Global Newspaper.



RLD BRIEFS

Aders: Arrested at Meeting

Ordered in Chess Match

ark Site of Nuclear Re

Reportedly Are

Research Offer Made

Disables American

Daily for national stores.



# Colonel Asserts Westmoreland Set 'Dishonest' Enemy Ceiling

By M.A. Farber  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A retired U.S. Army colonel who was in charge of estimating enemy strength in South Vietnam in 1967 has testified that General William C. Westmoreland imposed a "dishonest" ceiling on reports of that strength because higher figures were "politically unacceptable."

Colonel Gains B. Hawkins testified Tuesday that the "command position" was that the estimates of enemy strength "would not exceed" 300,000, about 200,000 below the figure supported by the colonel. He appeared in U.S. District Court in Manhattan as the 16th witness for CBS in the general's \$120-million libel suit against the television network.

General Westmoreland, who commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968, denied in his own testimony in November that he had placed a ceiling on estimates of enemy strength. He said he was concerned about the "public relations" impact of releasing new data without "explanation" but was guided by his own views of enemy capabilities and what he believed to be the best intelligence available to him.

Colonel Hawkins, 65, was chief of the "order of battle" section for General Westmoreland's command from February 1966 to September 1967.

He testified that he had first briefed General Westmoreland in May 1967 on much increased figures for the Vietcong's irregular forces and political cadre. His statistical methods, the colonel told David Boies, a CBS lawyer, were not questioned, but his figures were "not accepted."

Q. Colonel Hawkins, I want you to tell me in words to the extent you can, and in substance to the extent that you recall, what General Westmoreland said to you at that briefing?

A. I will have to tell you in substance because I cannot remember the precise words. But the substance of General Westmoreland's statement was that these high figures were politically unacceptable. The sum and substance of his statement included statements like "What will I tell the president? What will I tell the Congress? What will be the reaction of the press to these high figures?"

"We'd better take another look at these figures," Colonel Hawkins recalled the general saying. The colonel said that, in the following months, at least partly on the orders of another colonel who was his immediate superior, he reduced the estimates. He made no mention of a direct order from General Westmoreland to cut the figures.

Colonel Hawkins testified that 14 years later he had discussed the May 1967 briefing with George

## Report Says U.S. Refuses Intelligence to New Zealand

The Associated Press

LONDON — The United States has stopped supplying New Zealand with top-level intelligence on the Soviet Union because of the New Zealand government's refusal to allow a U.S. destroyer to make a port call, Jane's Defense Weekly reported.

The article in the weekly, published Tuesday, quoted "reliable sources" in Canberra, the Australian capital.

The reported move would represent the most serious U.S. action against New Zealand, a member of the 1951 defense alliance known as ANZUS, involving Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

[In New Zealand on Wednesday, Agency France-Press quoted Prime Minister David Lange as saying that New Zealand had observed "no change" in the flow of routine U.S. intelligence.]

In Washington, several Reagan administration officials declined comment on the New Zealand report, saying they were prohibited from discussing intelligence matters. But one official who insisted on anonymity, said he understood that the administration was "making things tough" for New Zealand in a number of ways.

The report said that New Zealand was ordered out from the list of recipients of intercepted radio communications on Feb. 4, when Mr. Lange said for the second time that the destroyer could not dock unless Washington guaranteed that the ship was not carrying nuclear weapons.

The intelligence is gathered under a 1947 treaty for monitoring Soviet military and diplomatic radio traffic in the Pacific. Members of the treaty are the United States, Britain, Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

New Zealand was routinely responsible for intercepting radio communications in the southeast Pacific, but its participation had become "more token than real" in recent years because of satellites and high-technology equipment, Jane's said. New Zealand has a small navy and no satellites.

## Union Carbide Plans to Reopen Factory in U.S.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Union Carbide Corp. said Tuesday that by April 1 it hopes to reopen a West Virginia plant that produces methyl isocyanate, the pesticide ingredient that killed more than 2,000 people when it leaked into the air at a similar plant in Bhopal, India.

Union Carbide said the plant at Institute, West Virginia, which has been closed since the gas leak Dec. 3 in India, would reopen with at least one major safety improvement: a computer system to track chemical leaks.

The company also said it was considering the elimination of commercial shipments of the chemical, commonly known as MIC, smaller inventories and procedural revisions.



Police in Japan checking store shelves for poisoned candy on Wednesday following the latest in a series of extortion threats, which were timed to coincide with Valentine's Day.

## Japanese Find More Poisoned Candy

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Extortionists have placed chocolate bars laced with cyanide in stores in Tokyo and in the central city of Nagoya in an attempt to harass candy makers preparing for increased sales on Valentine's Day, police said Wednesday.

A police official said that members of a gang calling itself "The Mean with 33 Faces," a name taken from a popular novel, had poisoned the packages of chocolates. The group also labeled several packages "not poisoned," the official said.

The gang, which has demanded millions of dollars and threatened at least 30 food companies since last March, warned in a letter to Fujiya Co. in December that "there also is Valentine's Day" to carry out its threats. Millions of Japanese

buy chocolates to give as gifts on Feb. 14.

Last October, the gang left 17 cyanide-laced packages of candy in stores in western Japan, triggering a house-to-house search and patrols of stores. No deaths have been attributed to the poisoned candy, police said.

On Tuesday in Tokyo, a chocolate bar with a note saying "Danger, contains poison, you'll die if you eat this" was found outside a restaurant, police said.

Mail sorters at a post office also found a chocolate bar with a similar note on Tuesday. Later, two other packages of chocolates found in central Tokyo turned out to be laced with cyanide, police said.

A spokesman for the Nagoya police said that mail sorters at the Nagoya Central Post Office found a chocolate bar with a similar note.

Chocolates from the Meiji Seika and Lotte companies were among those involved in the latest incidents. They previously had not been threatened by the gang, which has directed most of its threats at Fujiya and Morinaga & Co.

None of the companies has paid extortion money, police said.

Meanwhile, the gang sent letters to two newspapers in Nagoya, indicating they planned to distribute more poisoned chocolates.

"There wasn't Valentine's Day when we were young," the letter said. "We've never been given chocolate. Wonder who made up such a stupid thing."

## Fire Sweeps Manila Hotel, Killing 24 Guests, Staff

The Associated Press

MANILA — Fire that spread quickly through one of Manila's luxury hotels early Wednesday killed at least 24 guests and employees, firemen said. Many of the dead were foreigners, according to the authorities.

Sixteen bodies were recovered, and a police corporal, Mario Pangiban, said that firemen had located eight more. The fire was still burning through parts of the 11-story Regent of Manila Hotel 14 hours after it broke out.

Mr. Pangiban, an arson investigator, said that of the 370 people registered at the hotel, 160 had been transferred to the nearby Hyatt. He said that three were being treated at a nearby hospital.

He said he did not know the whereabouts of the others or how many might have been trapped in the Regent.

It was the sixth hotel fire in the Philippines in four months. Police blamed three of the previous fires, which killed a total of 49 people, on arsonists, possibly Communist guerrillas, although no group has claimed responsibility for them.

A suspect with alleged rebel ties escaped last week from police custody. He was being held for trial for an October fire that killed 23 people at the Pines Hotel in the northern city of Baguio.

A group of American guests who work for the Internal Revenue Service said one of their party had been killed.

The U.S. Embassy declined to identify any American dead until relatives had been notified.

"I was screaming," said Ann Douglas of Washington, one of 14 IRS officials attending a weeklong meeting at the hotel. "I tried to block the smoke with wet towels and then went running down the hall."

"It was the smoke that was most deadly," said Colonel Rolando Siquijor, the area police chief.

Fire officials said it could take several days to determine the cause of the hotel fire.

**WHY HAVEN'T YOU GOT TELEFAX IN YOUR BUSINESS SERVICE LOUNGE?**

**Your wish is our command.**

Some of our passengers asked us why we didn't have a telefax in our Business Service Lounges. The truth was it hadn't really occurred to us. Not until our passengers brought it up. Now we do. Service is like that. You have to listen.

During the past few years, listening to our passengers has helped us develop a whole range of new services.

And we're reminded every day just how many small details can stand improvement.

So if you want to travel better, fly an airline that listens.

**SAS**  
The Scandinavian Airlines

**SKY CHANNEL**  
BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE

PROGRAM, THURSDAY 14th FEBRUARY

UK TIMES	PROGRAM
13.35	GALAPAGOS: THE ENCHANTED ISLANDS
14.00	WAR WITHOUT WEAPONS
14.30	NEW ANNUAL WORLD
15.00	THE BRADY BUNCH
15.30	THE NEW DICK VAN DYKE SHOW
16.00	THE BRADY BUNCH
16.30	THE NEW DICK VAN DYKE SHOW
17.00	THE BRADY BUNCH
17.30	THE NEW DICK VAN DYKE SHOW
18.00	THE BRADY BUNCH
18.30	THE NEW DICK VAN DYKE SHOW
19.00	THE BRADY BUNCH
19.30	THE NEW DICK VAN DYKE SHOW
20.00	THE BRADY BUNCH
20.30	THE NEW DICK VAN DYKE SHOW
21.00	THE BRADY BUNCH
21.30	THE NEW DICK VAN DYKE SHOW
22.00	THE BRADY BUNCH
22.30	THE NEW DICK VAN DYKE SHOW

CONTACT SKY CHANNEL, SATELLITE TELEVISION PLC FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 636 4077 TELEFAX 265943

## Publishing Thrives in Poland, But Underground

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — So many Poles spend so much of their time waiting for a "kolporter" that one might conclude that there is a revivalist cult of the American songwriter here.

But the word that sounds like Cole Porter actually refers to something clandestine.

The word is a perfectly fine Polish one, imported from the French, that literally means a door-to-door salesman, but refers these days to bootleggers of materials published underground and connected with the outlawed Solidarity trade union movement.

There are an estimated 20,000 men and women who work as kolporters, taking orders, delivering materials, collecting payments and turning funds over to organizations affiliated with Solidarity.

Judging from the books, magazines, leaflets, tapes, cards and badges that they handle, the clandestine publishing effort is huge.

As an industry it is said to involve tens of thousands, and some sources say hundreds of thousands, of mostly part-time volunteers.

In numbers of publications, the illicit press in Poland rivals and may even overwhelm the state-run publishing houses.

A list of underground books recently distributed included such works as translations into Polish of works by Raymond Aron, the French commentator, Milan Kundera, the Czechoslovak writer, and a work titled "Political Psychiatry in the Soviet Union" by Robert van Vooren, a Dutch writer.

Recently, a hard-cover comic book was distributed, a black and white album telling about the rise of Solidarity.

A major recent literary event was the issuing by the nonofficial press

of a new novel by Tadeusz Kosciuszko, generally regarded as Poland's most highly esteemed author. The book, "Underground River," was brought out by Krag, one of the dozens of underground publishing houses to have arisen during the growth of Solidarity.

In an interview, Mr. Kosciuszko said that his last four books appeared first under the imprimatur of such illicit publishers before being translated and published abroad.

"I really don't know how it happens and I don't want to know very much," said the author of such works as "The Polish Complex" and "A Small Apocalypse."

In Poland, there is an official culture where manuscripts are assigned and then examined for ideological purity, a process that can take anywhere from two years to 25 years, as in the case of "The Uprising of the Polish Nation in 1831," a 150-year-old anti-Russian classic that appeared officially last summer after first being proposed in 1958.

But there is an unofficial culture that responds almost instantly to current events.

The police in Poland are efficient and both paper supplies and access to printing equipment are limited. Thus many people have asked how and why this underground culture has been allowed to flourish while the labor unions and political discussion groups that sprouted during the reign of the now-banned Solidarity organization have been suppressed.

In fact, some kolporters and clandestine editors have been arrested and sentenced to prison terms of up to two years.

Still, police raids appear to be perfunctory and there is an impression that some of the authorities are turning a relatively blind eye to

some of the publishing activity.

"The existence of 500 underground journals is the real miracle of the Solidarity period," said Adam Michnik, the formerly imprisoned Solidarity adviser.

Said Mr. Kosciuszko: "Perhaps the authorities have different priorities. Perhaps it flatters their sense of Poland as Western cultural nation with broad, if clandestine, cultural expression."

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**  
(Continued From Back Page)

SERVICES	SERVICES	SERVICES	SERVICES
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 95
<b>PARIS 520 97 95</b> BUNGALY YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS 704 80 27</b> VIP PA YOUNG LADY	<b>PARIS V.I.P. YOUNG LADY</b> Sophisticated, Educated, Multilingual. PARIS & TRAVEL 533 62 82	<b>PARIS INT'L YOUNG LADY GUIDE</b> Bilingual, educated, multilingual, for days & dinner & travel possible. Paris & Airports 327 90 9



## Soviet Gets a Hill With a View for Embassy in U.S.

WASHINGTON — In intelligence circles, the site of the new Soviet Embassy in Washington is considered the biggest giveaway since Peter Minuit got Manhattan in 1624 for the equivalent of \$24.

Near the intersection of Wisconsin and Massachusetts Avenues, where upper Georgetown and Glover Park crest at the top of a hill called Mount Alto, 350 feet (100 meters) above sea level, the site has a commanding view of the entire Washington area.

In the arcane world of electronic spying, the site is described as an ideal place to monitor government, commercial and private communications flowing into, out of and over Washington. "From an eavesdropping standpoint, that's one of the most magnificent vantage points in Washington," a senior U.S. intelligence official said.

By contrast, intelligence officials say, the new U.S. Embassy in Moscow is being built in the middle of the city where surrounding buildings will limit the ability to monitor Soviet communications.

How the Soviet Union obtained the Mount Alto site remains the subject of considerable debate 16 years after Washington and Moscow reached agreement on the construction of new embassies. That agreement, six years in the making,

provided new sites for both countries and permitted each country to bring in its own construction crews to work on the interior of its new chanceries, to prevent the installation of electronic eavesdropping devices.

The main reason the Russians got such a favorable spot, according to intelligence and State Department officials, was that bugging was relatively primitive at the time and U.S. officials were not aware of the site's potential advantages.

The United States and the Soviet Union have invested billions of dollars in trying to intercept each other's communications. Much of this is done from satellites. In addition, the United States and its allies, particularly Britain, maintain ground stations in Europe and Asia to track Soviet communications.

The Soviet Union, in turn, operates a large ground station in Cuba that U.S. intelligence officials say is able to monitor almost all domestic communications, including telephone and television, relayed to and from the East Coast by satellite.

Electronic spying is considered vital by both countries. One of the most sensitive applications, according to intelligence officials, is monitoring the electronic data, telemetry, that are transmitted by missiles and re-entry vehicles in tests.

The tracking of missiles as they fly downrange is carried out by satellites, ground stations and specially-equipped aircraft and ships. This kind of monitoring has played a key role in the ability of both countries to verify compliance with arms agreements.

Soviet eavesdropping in Washington is designed to pick off any stray unsecured government communications as well as those involving commercial transactions, which are largely unprotected, and even private telephone conversations, intelligence officials say. The United States tries to do the same in Moscow. For a brief period in the 1970s, according to intelligence officials, the United States was able to monitor the radio telephone conversations of Soviet leaders as they drove around Moscow.

The site of the new Soviet Embassy, the officials say, provides a clear line of sight to the State Department, the White House, De-



The Soviet Union's new embassy in Washington, now under construction on Mount Alto.

fense Department, Commerce Department and several important foreign compounds, including the British, West German and French Embassies. Even the Central Intelligence Agency headquarters in suburban Virginia are partly in electronic view.

Further, the site offers a largely unobstructed view of several key microwave relay towers that serve as the conduit for most telephone and data-transmission communications from Washington to other East Coast cities.

When completed in several years, the 10-acre (four-hectare) Soviet compound will have a nine-story apartment building, a small school, a gymnasium, an eight-story administration building and a residence for the ambassador. The apartment building and school already are occupied.

Antennas and dish-shaped receivers will be tucked away in these buildings, according to U.S. intelligence officials. They said that some already were in operation.

To counter Soviet spying from the new site as well as from other Soviet installations in the Washington area, not to mention satellites and ships off shore, the government, working with the telephone company, has tried to route nearly all sensitive calls in the area on underground cables.

In addition, the government has invested heavily in the development and installation of secure telephones. Government messages to posts abroad are encoded.

## Canadian Provincial Premier Denies Drugs Allegation

The Associated Press  
FREDERICTON, New Brunswick — Richard Hatfield, the premier of New Brunswick, on Wednesday denied accusations that he had offered marijuana and cocaine to a group of students at his home in 1981 and insisted that he would not resign.

Mr. Hatfield, 53, was acquitted last month on drug possession charges stemming from the discovery of marijuana in his suitcase during Queen Elizabeth II's tour of Canada in September.

Reading a statement in New Brunswick's provincial capital, he

said he thought the same people that he said had planted drugs in his luggage were orchestrating other rumors and allegations to drive him from office.

Two former students said in newspaper and television interviews that they met Mr. Hatfield at a Fredericton restaurant in 1981, gave him a ride home, were invited in and offered cocaine and marijuana. One said he saw the premier using cocaine. The reports led to calls from newspapers and opposition politicians for Mr. Hatfield's resignation.

The premier said he was consid-

ering filing a suit for defamation and would stay in office. Mr. Hatfield has won four consecutive elections since 1970, making him Canada's senior provincial leader and the longest-serving premier in New Brunswick's history.



Henry Hathaway

## Henry Hathaway, Movie Director, Dies in U.S. at 86

NEW YORK — Henry Hathaway, 86, a Hollywood film director with a reputation for turning out such solid, well-crafted movies as "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," "Rommel, Desert Fox" and "True Grit," died Monday in Los Angeles.

Mr. Hathaway had been admitted to a hospital two weeks ago after suffering a heart attack. His more than 60 films included "The Real Glory," a 1939 drama about the Philippine uprising that is regarded as a minor classic; "Brigham Young," the 1940 examination of the Mormon movement that includes a memorable segment in which a grasshopper plague is ended by an invasion of seagulls; and "Kiss of Death," the 1947 film in which Richard Widmark became a star because of a harrowing scene in which the actor, playing a hired killer, pushes an old woman in a wheelchair down a flight of stairs.

Mr. Hathaway enjoyed great rapport with prop men, electricians, carpenters, cameramen, grips and other technicians, because they considered him one of their own. He had worked his way up in the film business, moving from actor to prop boy at the age of 14.

Born Henri Leopold de Fiumes in Sacramento, California, Mr. Hathaway was the son of a stage manager and of Jean Hathaway, an actress whose surname he later adopted. He started acting when he was 10, in short one-reel westerns directed by Allan Dwan.

His breakthrough high-budget film, released in 1935, was "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," with Gary Cooper and Franchot Tone.

Among his other films were "Home in Indiana," "13 Rue Madeleine," "Call Northside 777," "Down to the Sea in Ships," "Fourteen Hours," "Twenty-Three Paces to Baker Street," "The Sons of Katie Elder" and "Nevada Smith." "True Grit," which he directed in 1969, brought John Wayne his only Academy Award.

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



Saga Petroleum is one of three Norwegian oil companies engaged as operators on Norway's continental shelf. The company participates in 21 concessions and is operator for 9 of these.

Outside of Norway Saga's subsidiary, Saga Petroleum Benin a.s. is engaged in the development and exploration of the Seme oil field off the coast of Benin in West-Africa. The field came on stream during November 1982. There are 40 expatriates working on the project in Cotonou, the principal town of Benin.

For our project in Cotonou, we have a vacancy for

## Workover & completion supervisor

with responsibility for all coordination, installation and ordering of relevant equipment and services.

Applicants should have experience from:

- Electrical submersible pump installations.
- Completion equipment.
- Wireline operations.

Assigned responsibilities will also include training of Benin employees. The position reports to the Production Manager.

Required background as engineer and minimum 5 years relevant experience. Proficiency in English is required. Working knowledge of French is desirable. We offer a two years contract subject to extension upon mutual agreement.

Place of work is Cotonou. Additional information can be provided by Hugo Sandal or Hallvard Høydaalsvik, telephone 2-12 01 11.

Application with resume and references, marked SPB 3/85, to be sent within February 28th to

**Saga Petroleum a.s.** Maries vei 20, P.O. Box 9, 1322 Hovik, Norway

## SINGAPORE AIRLINES

Invites applications from suitably qualified candidates for employment in Singapore as:

## B747 COMMANDERS

REQUIREMENTS:  
Valid ATPL acceptable to licensing authorities in Singapore with endorsement for B747 aircraft and current instrument rating. Minimum 1000 flying hours in command including at least 500 hours in command on the B747.

TENURE & PROSPECTS:  
Minimum 2 years with possibility of extension. Applicants should be aged 57 years or below.

GROSS SALARY (\$4 PER MONTH)  
Include expatriate allowance, annual wage supplement, monthly company contribution to Provident Fund, school fees & rental subsidies.

SINGLE: Approximately 10,000.  
MARRIED: Approximately 11,000.

SERVICE BENEFITS:  
\* Monthly company contributions to Provident Fund;  
\* School fees and rental subsidies;  
\* Meal, night-stop and productivity allowances while on flying duties;  
\* Transport allowance payable on a round trip basis;  
\* Free medical and dental treatment for employees;  
\* Free medical insurance scheme for eligible dependents and;  
\* 6 weeks' annual leave with provision of air travel for employee and family.

APPLICATION:  
Please submit your application to:  
Manager Personnel Services  
Singapore Airlines Limited  
P.O. Box 501,  
Airmail Transit Centre,  
Singapore 9181.



## AREA MANAGER SOUTH AMERICA

One of West Germany's most reputable pharmaceutical firms seeks an experienced Marketing/Operations Manager to direct the ethical pharmaceutical affairs of its subsidiaries in South America from its headquarters. Practical, successful management experience in pharmaceutical disciplines in this area is necessary along with fluency in German, Spanish and English. Knowledge of Portuguese would be advantageous. Compensation and perquisites are negotiable based on experience. Send resume to:

WAYNE GROUP  
Human Resource Consultants  
19 Rue d'Anjou,  
75008 PARIS.

San Francisco - London - Melbourne - Los Angeles - New York - Caracas - Athens



## INTERNATIONAL POSITION



Saga Petroleum is one of three Norwegian oil companies engaged as operators on Norway's continental shelf. The company participates in 21 concessions and is operator for 9 of these.

Outside of Norway Saga's subsidiary, Saga Petroleum Benin a.s. is engaged in the development and exploration of the Seme oil field off the coast of Benin in West-Africa. The field came on stream during November 1982. There are 40 expatriates working on the project in Cotonou, the principal town of Benin.

## Chief Mechanical Engineer

on onshore and offshore installations.

Functions will include:

- Preventive maintenance of all mechanical and rotating equipment, such as diesel and gas engines, pumps, compressors etc.
- Supervision and follow-up of daily maintenance and repairs.
- Ordering and follow-up of supply and storage of spare parts for all mechanical equipment.
- Training of Benin personnel.

The position reports to the Production Superintendent. Required background as engineer or as chief engineer from the merchant marine and 5-7 years relevant experience, preferably from offshore activities.

Proficiency in English is required. Working knowledge of French is desirable. We offer a two years contract subject to extension upon mutual agreement.

Place of work is Cotonou, but stays offshore must be expected. Additional information can be provided by Kjell Aalandsliid, telephone 2-23 50 50 or Olav Mofjell, telephone 2-12 01 11.

Application with resume and references, marked SPB 2/85, to be sent within February 28th to

**Saga Petroleum a.s.** Maries vei 20, P.O. Box 9, 1322 Hovik, Norway



## ABU DHABI NATIONAL OIL COMPANY

ADNOC is one of the major oil companies in the Middle East controlling the Exploration, Production and Processing of Oil, Gas and Associated Products in Abu Dhabi.

The Company wishes to appoint a number of experienced professionals in its Exploration & Production Directorate as follows:

### SENIOR GEOLOGIST

Responsible for the preparation of all kinds of sub-surface geological maps on local and regional scales. Prepares evaluation reports on prospective exploratory areas by using all available geological and geophysical data. He should also be able to prepare and evaluate exploration and development programmes and prepare technical reports on the proposed locations.

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in Geology with a minimum of 8 years experience in Petroleum Geology and Log Interpretation. Knowledge of Computer applications in Petroleum Geology is preferable.

### SENIOR GEOPHYSICIST

Responsible for interpreting seismic information, preparing technical reports and providing recommendations. He will also be responsible for establishing the parameters for field data acquisition (Land and Marine).

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in Geology and Geophysics with a minimum of 8 years experience in the field of seismic prospecting.

### GEOPHYSICIST

Assists in interpreting seismic results and controlling field data acquisition (Land and Marine).

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in Geology and Geophysics with a minimum of 5 years experience with Companies active in the field of seismic prospecting.

### SURVEYOR

Assists in general surveying and control on surveying jobs conducted by Contractors. He should be able to use modern surveying instruments (theodolites, levelling instruments, etc.), and:

- \* Assist in establishing permanent geodetic control in remote areas.
- \* Assist in programming and computing triangulation points and general geodetic data.
- \* Plan well locations and indicate some of old drilled well locations.

The candidate should have High School education and a Diploma in Surveying (at least one year duration) from a recognized Institute plus a minimum of 6 years experience with Companies active in the field of oil prospecting.

Good knowledge of English and Arabic is required for these jobs.

These appointments are based in Abu Dhabi city, working on an off-shore concession areas.

ADNOC benefits include a competitive tax-free remuneration, good career prospects, free medical care, free family accommodation, furniture allowance, paid home leave for the family and educational assistance for eligible children.

Interested candidates are invited to forward their detailed applications, together with photocopies of their education and experience certificates, within three weeks from the date hereof to:

EMPLOYMENT DIVISION MANAGER  
PERSONNEL DIRECTORATE  
ADNOC  
P.O. BOX 988  
ABU DHABI - U.A.E.

## EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

### INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Swiss/French citizen, 40, U.S.-Swiss education, law, economics, U.S. MBA.

Fluent: English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese. Knowledge of Oriental languages.  
Career: 18 years experience in int'l sales and marketing at highest level. Elaboration of marketing strategies and implementation of products (services and consumer, pharmaceuticals, luxury and others). Strong personality, highly versatile, quick decision maker, good at resolving delicate matters, trouble shooter, if necessary. Top business contacts in the Western world. Presently running heavy machinery unit in Northern Italy. Looking for a challenging position with top. Can travel and eventually relocate.

Write: Box D-2136, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.



L'Agence Nationale Pour l'Emploi  
AGENCE SPECIALISEE DES INGENIEURS ET CADRES  
12 Rue Blanche, 75436 Paris CEDEX 09  
Tel.: 280.01.40, Ext. 71 - 285.44.40, Ext. 42

\* FRENCH SPECIALIST IN EXPORT AND SHIPPING, 55, E.S.C., fluent English, Spanish, German, Arabic. 34 years experience (NAMESLY AFRICA and MIDDLE-EAST). Well acquainted with high level negotiations in a leading chemical group (world scale). Searching JOB with responsibility France in abroad in a company involved in goods or services level to start/expand its exportation department. Ref.: 403-PARIS CADRES 1/ACB.

\* FRENCH MECHANICAL ENGINEER (A.M.), 54, fluent English, German, Spanish. Full command in all aspects of a major industrial turn key project (planning, technical and financial management, negotiating, coordination, field operation work, ...). Used to learn work with foreign engineers. SEEKS technical and managing responsibilities in France or abroad, available, accepts punctual missions. Ref.: 403-PARIS CADRES 1/ACB.



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Middle Way in Nicaragua

President Ronald Reagan has given interviews from The New York Times a clear, concise statement of his attitude toward the Sandinist rulers of Nicaragua. They betrayed the revolution that Americans cheered for its promise of democracy, he said. They have become pro-Soviet, chased democrats into exile and refused to subject their power to the consent of the Nicaraguan people. The exile army of "contras," therefore, has every reason to fight for democracy. The United States has ample reason to help them.

The president's premises are admirable and accurate. But his attitude is not a policy. Americans are also displeased by betrayals of democracy in South Korea and Haiti. Cuba and Poland, but do not make war on account of such displeasure. Why not?

First, because the costs of exporting democracy by war are usually too high. Even direct invasion of nearby countries would plunge them into endless civil war. We could capture Managua or Havana but we could not clear the hills of the guerrillas thus created.

A second reason is that we are rotten at making intrusive war, overtly or covertly. The Sandinists and Fidel Castro are good examples of how rotten. Their regimes result directly from dictatorships sponsored by America's marines or meddling diplomats. The Central Intelligence Agency's overthrow of pro-Communists in Guatemala 30 years ago delivered that country to rightist totalitarianism.

A third reason is more abstract but no less compelling. Americans do not want to live in a world where nations feel free to impose their political doctrines on others by force. War should be a last resort, to defend vital national interests. To act otherwise is to stimulate aggression throughout the world.

When a president declares war on a country,

he needs a better reason than distaste for its regime. Even when he has one, he needs to be sure that his goals are attainable with the force he is prepared to expend. Only with such calculation does an attitude become a policy.

The American-sponsored contra army is simply too weak to overthrow the Sandinists. Its hit-and-run assaults can damage their economy and punish their hostility. But such warfare also invites either unthinkable escalation or the ultimate humiliation of failing to achieve our stated purpose. Meanwhile, the combat cruelly exploits Nicaraguan patriots whose goal we know to be unattainable. In the end, they will be twice betrayed.

Still, surely the contra army hurt the Sandinists enough to make them willing to deal? Perhaps, if the price were clear to them, and tolerable. As the president recognizes, the Sandinists cannot be forced out of power. What they might do under pressure is agree to bar Soviet and Cuban military bases and to let an inter-American force guard against the shipment of arms to El Salvador.

What then of the political, religious and labor freedoms that the president and all Americans want to see in Nicaragua? As in dealing with other countries, these could be made the price of real friendship, of aid and a variety of trade concessions.

The policy choices in Nicaragua are not between blind force and abject acquiescence. Geography and circumstance create an American interest in Nicaragua's future, and opportunities to influence it. Surely judicious pressures for negotiable ends promise a better result than aimless combat. At worst, the Nicaraguan people would be left in a grim peace. At best, they would have America to thank for a gradual improvement in their condition.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Undiplomatic Diplomats

Look at it from the point of view of our ambassador to South Korea, Richard L. "Dix" Walker. Or is it Senator Jesse Helms' ambassador to South Korea? Dix Walker was one of a score of officials who, in a memorable act of diplomatic indiscretion, interrupted their representation of President Ronald Reagan last fall to call for the reelection of the senator from North Carolina.

But never mind. Here was former professor Dix Walker, in Seoul, faced with the most important assignment of his ambassadorial career: to see to the safe and uneventful return of the political exile, Kim Dae Jung. Given the Korean government's evident fear and loathing of Mr. Kim, and Mr. Kim's popular standing and his escort of several dozen other American human-rights activists, it was bound to be a tough assignment. As it happened, moreover, Ambassador Walker blew it. Nobody got badly hurt, but there was a scuffle at the airport and Mr. Kim was taken out of circulation in a way that made Korea look ugly and the United States look foolish. No wonder Ambassador Walker lost his cool.

That, at any rate, is the most charitable explanation for his outburst against the Americans who escorted Mr. Kim home. He said they, or some of them, had "renege" on the homecoming agreement and provoked the airport fracas. He did find room to say that the Koreans were at fault, too, but the overall effect was to remove the principal onus from the perpetrators of the violence and place it on

a few Americans who were among its victims. There was no mention of his own contribution, whatever it was, to the collapse of the homecoming accord. All but lost in the shuffle was what good diplomacy would have kept at center stage: the future of Kim Dae Jung and democracy in a state with strong-man rule and plenty of American interests.

In recent days, an intriguing new theme has been heard coming quietly from top American officials. It is time, they say, for the United States to put behind its "Vietnam syndrome," its reluctance to take the hard cases — time to become more vigorous in support of embattled democrats abroad. Surely, there is an implication here for American human rights policy. For to be plausible and persuasive in its call to greater risk-taking abroad in behalf of democracy, the administration must also show its willingness to face up to repressors like the Chun government. As the Korean case demonstrates, however, parts of the administration have their own reluctance. They are full of ardor for the liberation of countries that are in, or falling in, the Soviet orbit — Nicaragua and Afghanistan. If the U.S. government means to ratchet up American support for strengthening the enterprise of freedom, however, the place to build the necessary momentum and credibility is precisely in the countries that are already in the American orbit. South Korea is Exhibit A. What does the administration plan to do to redeem its policy there?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Beginning of the End?

The South African government is bargaining with Nelson Mandela, the black South African who has been a political prisoner for 21 years, over the terms of his release. It is a development with historic potential: if the government frees Mr. Mandela, the way will be open for blacks to join whites in an unprecedented search for a political society acceptable to them both. It could mean the beginning of the end of the system of apartheid.

Mr. Mandela is no ordinary prisoner. He is the leader of the outlawed African National Congress, the main black underground group and a likely candidate to become, again, if it is legalized, a major national political organization. He has been in prison longer than most South African blacks have been alive, and he is a legend in his own time. This is due to the principled constancy of his anti-apartheid stand, and to the courage of his wife and, now, his daughter in projecting his voice: he and they have never stopped insisting that, despite the immense personal hardships, he will not accept release unless he is permitted to take on a full political role. His stature both allows him

to drive a hard bargain with the government now, and makes it worth the government's while to engage him as an interlocutor.

President F.W. Botha at first offered to let Mr. Mandela go, as a private citizen, to a black "homeland." He refused. Then Mr. Botha offered release in return for a pledge to "unconditionally reject violence as a political instrument." At the same time, Mr. Botha allowed Mr. Mandela two unusual forums: last month, an interview in a London newspaper and, last Sunday, a rally addressed by his daughter.

It is up to Mr. Botha, an Afrikaner carrying the burden of his people's lonely and insupportable racial inheritance. As he hesitantly opens the door to minimal reform, others seek to pry it open wider. By moving toward a dialogue with blacks he risks shattering his white constituency. He and his fellow Afrikaners, to escape an ever harshening racial confrontation must take a chance on racial partnership. No one can assure them that taking the chance will produce a good result. They can only be assured that there is no alternative.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## FROM OUR FEB. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: A Not So Righteous Treasurer**  
ELSAH, Illinois — Elsa, the "Arcadia of America," where every man, woman and child goes to church; where there are neither doctors nor drug stores, jails nor criminals, and where one who dies before eighty is "cut off in his youth," is stunned. Edward P. Neylon, village treasurer, school trustee, pillar of the church and leader of his people was arrested [on Feb. 1] on a charge of converting to his own use \$650 belonging to the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad and \$380 entrusted to him by the unphilanthropic citizens of Elsa. Neylon was taken by constables to Jerseyville, where he admitted his guilt. The citizens of Elsa assembled in the church and with bowed heads discussed in whispers the plight of Neylon. No one was able to give a satisfactory explanation of what he had done with the money taken from the villagers and the Bluff Line.

**1935: U.S. Airship Crashes in Pacific**  
SAN FRANCISCO — The United States Navy lost its second giant airship in two years [on Feb. 12] when the Macon, largest lighter-than-air craft in the world and sister ship to the ill-fated Akron, plunged to its doom in the Pacific 110 miles south of San Francisco while riding out a squall, with a loss of two lives out of a crew of twenty officers and sixty-three men. Admiral Courtney, commander of the battle fleet, said he was convinced that a mysterious explosion — not gas — had caused the stricken of the airship to be blown away. Admiral Thomas S. Case, commanding the Twelfth Naval District, was inclined to believe that the accident could have been caused by any of a score of things, while Lieutenant Commander Scott Peck, a staff officer aboard the ship, declared a heavy squall had ripped off an upper fin, leaving the airship out of control.

## Tide of Pacifism Puts Pressure on Alliances

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK — Alliances can and do stand the hard pounding of war. But as events since Feb. 4 have shown, they are susceptible to more insidious pressures.

The ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, United States) alliance that has flourished since 1951, when the pact was signed, has been seriously weakened in more recent days by discord over nuclear weapons. And NATO, the linchpin of U.S. policy in Europe, suffers from what Europeans consider an overdose of U.S. leadership, and the steady development of anti-NATO and anti-nuclear opinion.

Relations with South Korea, the sole American military outpost on the East Asian mainland, have been strained by Seoul's misadventure and maneuvering of the opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, and his accompanying party upon his return from self-imposed exile in the United States. That incident seems to stress the wisdom of Demosthenes' axiom: "Close alliances with despots are never safe for free states."

Do these incidents foreshadow a breakdown of the alliance system, with all that would entail in the rearrangement of American military deployments? I think not. What the incidents do require, however, is more informed diplomatic reporting on the tides of public opinion that influence allied governments.

Since April 1952, the ANZUS pact has been the keystone of U.S. defense in the southwest Pacific. Article 4 says: "Each party recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific area on any of the parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes."

At the same moment when, in light of events of the last several days, American leaders were re-evaluating the willingness of the other two signatories to implement this provision, the U.S. 7th Fleet warned interested countries in the area about Soviet work at Cam Ranh Bay, the old American base in Vietnam. After two years of work, the Russians have rebuilt and expanded the base for the use by their Pacific fleet, headquartered in Vladivostok in Siberia.

Warnings such as these are unlikely to alter the large body of anti-nuclear public opinion in both New Zealand and Australia. The Wellington government, with wide popular support, refuses to allow any American Navy vessel carrying nuclear weapons to enter its territorial waters. Australia has refused to assist in the test of the U.S. MX missile.

No immediate damage was inflicted on the American strategic position by these actions. The long-term question is how far the United States could rely on Australia and New Zealand

in the event of a serious situation arising in the ANZUS region, even if conventional weapons were the only ones likely to be used.

Would the two governments, goaded by anti-nuclear forces, reject in a time of peril the help of an American carrier, which, almost inevitably, would carry nuclear weapons of some type? On the record of the last week, it seems likely. This sentiment contrasts with the welcome the two countries gave American troops,

reap a dividend of anti-Americanism. Halfway around the world the twin viruses of anti-nuclearism and pacifism evident "down under" are affecting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which must be considered the most important U.S. alliance.

Lord Carrington, who presides over NATO's political organization, recently pointed out one reason why anti-nuclear and pacifist groups flourish in alliance countries. Young and middle-aged Europeans, he not-



"If you catch cold, don't blame me."

ships and planes early in 1942, when the Japanese were on the march.

President Ronald Reagan emerged from his talks with Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia proclaiming that the ANZUS alliance "is very sound and very solid." This is the comment of an inveterate optimist on an international situation that worries even the mildly pessimistic.

Yet, American pressure on New Zealand in the form of economic sanctions, no matter how mild, would probably backfire. Anti-nuclearism and pacifism are well advanced there and such pressure would probably

find it difficult to take the alliance seriously, because they did not experience World War II or the first desperate years of the Cold War that included the Berlin blockade.

"They simply see the long years of peace," Lord Carrington said, "and then ask whether NATO is really necessary, despite the fact that NATO has guaranteed that peace."

Other elements also contribute to the present erosion of support for NATO in European countries. The most obvious is that the alliance is seen as an instrument for, if need be, nuclear warfare, and that repels the

millions who are understandably frightened of such warfare.

Such people are, naturally, targets for Soviet propaganda fed through cover organizations like the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Sheer cost also saps NATO support. The economies of the industrialized nations cannot support the increases in defense expenditure to which past governments agreed. To do so inevitably would cut into funds earmarked for welfare and provide the growing anti-NATO, anti-nuclear forces with more ammunition.

Finally, of course, there is the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly called "star wars." NATO opposition to SDI rests on three main points: One, it will not work, or, if it does, it will cover the United States and not Europe. U.S. spokesmen have told NATO that SDI will protect Europe from the Soviet SS-20 missiles now aimed at it as much as it will protect America from the SS-19s.

Two, the American investment in SDI will be so huge that it will starve U.S. and allied forces of the conventional weapons needed to meet a Russian invasion of Western Europe.

Three, the United States is plunging into the program without taking into account that the Soviet Union is likely to respond by building more land- and sea-based intercontinental ballistic missiles than SDI could shoot down, thus increasing the danger of a Soviet preemptive strike.

Governments in NATO Europe, on the whole, support the alliance. But NATO is made up of democracies where the tide of anti-nuclear and anti-NATO sentiment is rising. General Bernard Rogers, the supreme allied commander in Europe, is extremely concerned with this tide.

He pointed out recently that scrupulous people, and not just fanatics, increasingly think in terms of pacifism, neutralism and accommodation with the East. It is the entrance of such people into the anti-NATO, anti-nuclear group that makes the movement so dangerous to governments dependent on popular support.

Is there a way out? General Rogers thinks that showing aerial photographs from U.S. spy satellites to the European public would do much good. These show Soviet and Warsaw Pact military moves that can only be interpreted as having offensive aims.

The photos conceivably might answer those Europeans who doubt the value of the alliance and those Americans who urge the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Europe. Unfortunately, the Reagan administration believes the use of these photos would give the Soviets information about U.S. spying capacity — information that they already have.

© 1985 Drew Middleton.

## Rethinking Mideast Arms Sales

By Mel Levine

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration had planned to use this week's visit by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to put the final touches on an arms deal. Those plans were changed, apparently in reaction to a negative response in Congress.

The administration has decided to postpone any arms-sale decisions pending the results of an assessment of the regional security situation in the Middle East. While that is a wise step for the administration to take, the idea of an arms sale at this time should not even have arisen.

Supporters of arms sales to Arab nations argue that such sales are in the interest of U.S. national security because they further our goals in the region, help induce Arab countries to join the peace process and are an instrument of leverage that the administration can use to moderate and affect Arab foreign policy.

In 1981 the administration, after a heated and protracted debate, sold five Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) radar planes and other arms to Saudi Arabia. President Ronald Reagan assured Congress that the Saudis would provide "substantial assistance" to the United States in promoting Middle East peace. In addition, the president said, he would cancel the sale if "the Saudis adopt policies which are disruptive to prospects for stability of the region and detrimental to U.S. national interests."

Since then the Saudis have:

- Continued to oppose Camp David, central to U.S. peace policy.
- Continued to finance the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose main aim is the destruction of Israel.
- Continued to boycott Egypt and work to ensure its isolation.
- Threatened King Hussein of Jordan with economic sanctions if he negotiates with Israel.
- Refused to use its leverage with Syria to persuade it to leave Lebanon.
- Continued to subsidize massive Soviet arms purchases for Damascus.
- Tried to offer Oman a deal to induce cancellation of a strategically important base accord with America.

Clearly the sale of the AWACS has failed on all counts to further U.S. goals in the area or to induce Saudi Arabia to join the peace process. It has compromised, not enhanced, our interests in the region. If the past is any indication, there is little reason to think that new arms sales will gain the United States anything new.

Unfortunately, the administration views arms transfers as an indispensable component of its foreign policy. In the absence of a coherent, consistent Middle East policy the administration has increasingly substituted arms sales for diplomacy. Instead of encouraging legitimate parties to negotiate with each other, it has opted for trying to exert its influence by controlling the arms flow. Thus the sale of arms is the Reagan administration's Mideast policy, yet it has not contributed to reaching the elusive goal of peace in the region.

Instead, we should return to the principles that have guided our Middle East policy in the past. To help protect our own national security interests we must again ask how our decisions affect both regional stability and the security of Israel, the only democracy and our strongest and most dependable ally in the region.

Arms sales to Arab nations would exacerbate Israel's severe economic problems, which are created in large part by its heavy defense burden. And if arms sales are made to Arab countries at this crucial time for Israel, it would be forced to continue to divert an even more significant share of its fragile budget to defense.

That undermines our own policy and interests in the Middle East: We profess to be committed to Israel's security, but at the same time we undermine that security with burdensome arms sales to Arab nations.

Before the administration considers further arms sales to Saudi Arabia or to any other country in the Middle East, for that matter — it needs to rethink its approach to the fundamental problems in the region. Fawing over Saudi Arabia has got us no closer to resolving complex and vitally important Mideast questions, nor has it brought peace any closer.

This administration must learn that a weapons sale is not a policy. It must ask in what way U.S. arms sales would help to achieve a solution to the problem in the region. The Saudi arms sale is a bad idea because it substitutes a fragmentary action for an overall policy. Before the United States considers any further sales it must develop a comprehensive policy with clear goals and reasonable, constructive means to achieve them. It has a long way to go.

The writer is a Democratic Congressman from California and a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## LETTER

### Toward Nuclear Sanity?

To use nuclear weapons would be an act of suicide. No nation could use them without bringing on its own destruction and that of civilization as we know it. This single indisputable fact is reason enough to congratulate New Zealand on its refusal to allow nuclear armed warships to enter its harbors. The action deserves the thanks of us all, as an exemplary, and therefore important, step toward sanity in the affairs of mankind. Let us hope it will encourage other governments, East and West, to display similar conviction and strength of purpose in facing up to the economic and other bullying tactics of superpowers.

IAN SHARPE  
Graz, Austria.

## Why U.S. Aid to Rebels in Nicaragua Must Stop

By Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim

The writer is Nicaragua's ambassador to the United States.

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's State of the Union address presented an image of Nicaragua that does not correspond to the real situation there.

"The Sandinist dictatorship of Nicaragua," Mr. Reagan said, "with full Cuban, Soviet-bloc support, not only persecutes its people, the church, and denies a free press, but arms and provides buses for Communist terrorists attacking neighboring states. Support for freedom fighters is self-defense, and totally consistent with the OAS and UN charters."

There is only one terrorism in Nicaragua: the criminal actions of the "contra" mercenary forces, who every day murder innocent civilians, including mothers and their children. For that reason, the government of Nicaragua has armed its people as a legitimate defense against an aggression that is promoted and supported from outside its national territory.

The assertion that assistance to the mercenaries is a form of self-defense is a complete distortion of this principle as defined in Article 51 of the UN Charter. Any honest application of this article to the problem that exists between Nicaragua and the United

States would establish that Nicaragua is the victim of aggression and not a perpetrator of criminal attacks. The U.S. policy of aggression against Nicaragua violates the charters of both the Organization of American States and the United Nations. Moreover, it profoundly disre-

spects the rule of law, as evidenced in the decision to boycott the World Court in the case brought by Nicaragua against America over the CIA mining of its harbors.

More serious is the Reagan administration's insistence on additional congressional funding for the contra



## Botha Plays for Time Over Namibia

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — President P.W. Botha appears intent on stepping up a pace of reform inside South Africa. His proposals for blacks to own freehold property in white areas and to allow a British newspaper to interview Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned African National Congress leader, all suggest that moves of some magnitude are under way.

Paradoxically, the decision to liberalize at home means that Mr. Botha is likely to dig his heels further in Namibia (South-West Africa), the adjacent country, which South Africa has ruled under a disputed League of Nations mandate since it forcibly took it off the Germans during World War I.

In Namibia, the war continues between the South Africans and the guerrilla forces of SWAPO, the South-West Africa People's Organization, with SWAPO's base, Angola, and 20,000 Cuban troops resident there, just out of contact. But the small-scale guerrilla war could become a messy conflict with East-West overtones.

It is now six years since South Africa informed the United Nations secretary-general, Kurt Waldheim, that it agreed to the settlement plan proposed by five Western negotiating partners — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada. It then took two years to get all the antagonists to agree to the details of military disengagement. Finally they did and in November 1980, South Africa said it would agree to start implementing the settlement on March 1, 1981. If United Nations impartiality could be assured.

Many observers thought that the South Africans could have been

persuaded on this last point fairly swiftly if the incoming Reagan administration had shown a little muscle. Instead the oil noise made was the secretary of state at the time, Alexander M. Haig, observing in his Senate confirmation hearing that America should not "put in jeopardy the interests of who share our values . . . above all our interests in a strategic sense." South African momentum stopped.

The new U.S. administration began its own southern Africa diplomacy. Before very long it appeared that there was a new stumbling block for the South Africans — the Cuban troops in Angola. The new U.S. administration raised the Cuban issue, but South Africa would have probably got round to this point without U.S. encouragement.

Rationally, the Cubans are not a reasonable issue. The Cubans only became involved in Angola after South African troops moved into Angola to help Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in the civil war. The South Africans arrived in June, 1975. The Cubans did not arrive until September. Over time the Angolan government has become dependent on the Cubans to protect itself from UNITA, increasingly bedded up by South Africa. However, the Cubans play little role in SWAPO's cause.

Nevertheless, the Cuban troops have become a larger-than-life issue. This cuts two ways. On the one hand it seems an infringement of Angolan sovereignty to discuss Angolan internal arrangements that

have nothing to do with Namibia. On the other, if the Angolans agreed to South Africa's demand that the South Africans would find it difficult to raise any more stumbling blocks. South Africa has played the Cuban card so strongly that it is now tied to it. The United States regards this as the one remaining unresolved issue and if the Angolans did ask the Cubans to leave, the United States would lean heavily on South Africa to keep its side of the bargain.

Until now the Angolans and the front-line African countries have shied away from confronting the Cuban issue. The Angolans say if real progress were made on the Namibia negotiations, together with a reduction in the South African threat to themselves, they would agree to a gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops. The Cuban position is identical with Angola's.

South Africa is in no hurry. Militarily it is in a practically unassailable position. If SWAPO and the Angolans are to win at the negotiating table what they cannot win on the battlefield, they must do something that the South African leadership finds palatable to its white electorate. The only sweetener to a deal that would put Namibia in black hands is the immediate removal of Cuban troops from Angola. This fact, anathema to the Angolans, SWAPO and the front-line African states, becomes increasingly inescapable. UNITA will always remain a threat but if the South Africans are out of Namibia that threat will be much reduced. Without such a compromise, there is no chance of Namibia's independence in the foreseeable future.

International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**  
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1982-1983

**KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER**  
Co-Chairmen

**LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher**  
**RENE BONDY, Editor**  
**ALAIN LECOUR, Deputy Editor**  
**RICHARD H. MORGAN, Deputy Editor**  
**STEPHAN W. CONAWAY, Deputy Editor**  
**ROLF D. KRANEFELD, Director of Advertising Sales**

**Deputy Publisher**  
**Associate Publisher**  
**Associate Publisher**  
**Director of Operations**  
**Director of Circulation**  
**Director of Advertising Sales**

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cable: Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.  
Asia Headquarters: 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.  
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 65 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. 836-6802. Telex 262009.  
U.S. and Canada: 1200 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020. Tel. 212-512-2000.  
U.S. subscription: \$35 a year. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



## SCIENCE

## IN BRIEF

## Tampons Exonerated in Toxic Shock

DENVER (UPI) — The doctor who discovered toxic shock syndrome said there is no evidence the disease was caused by tampons, as earlier assumed in a number of lawsuits against the company that manufactured them.

Toxic shock syndrome is caused by poisons produced by the staphylococcus aureus bacteria, which enter the bloodstream and result in a fever, diarrhea, a rash, red eyes and peeling fingertips. It is fatal in one case out of 100.

Dr. James K. Todd, director of the infectious disease section of Children's Hospital, said Tuesday that while toxic shock continues to strike menstruating women, "it is clear that it wasn't a tampon disease. It is the infection that is critical. It appears that the organism, under the condition of menstruation, and perhaps under the confines of a tampon or anything else, could be important. We haven't worked out the details."

In 1980, however, the syndrome was linked by some researchers to Rely super absorbent tampons, manufactured by the Procter & Gamble Co., which were taken off the market. The company settled out of court with several hundred women who sued after developing toxic shock syndrome while using Rely tampons.

## TV in 3-D Without Special Glasses

TOKYO (AP) — A television system that appears as three-dimensional without the use of special glasses has been developed by a major electronics manufacturer.

Matsushita Electric Industrial said the 14-inch (36-centimeter) screen produces three-dimensional vision by synthesizing pictures recorded at different angles by five separate cameras. The footage is then projected through special lenses to provide a 3-D effect.

At present the small screen can accommodate only two viewers, and it will be several years before the company expects to perfect the system, a spokesman said.

## Physical Activity Reduces Bone Loss

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina (UPI) — Physical activity can significantly reduce the loss of bone that commonly afflicts women as they age, a newly published study has shown.

In the study, conducted among more than 300 women aged 18 to 75 by researchers at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, athletic women of all ages had denser bones than those who were inactive. Bone density in active women aged 55 to 75 was 15 to 20 percent greater in the forearm and 12 percent greater in the spine than in sedentary women of the same age.

Since fewer than 20 percent of the postmenopausal active women took estrogen supplements, a treatment that is known to slow bone loss, the researchers said that hormone treatment could not account for the differences they observed.

The study revealed the special value of exercise that involves gravitational stress. Thus, walking, cycling and tennis were more likely to result in denser bones than swimming. The researchers noted, however, that swimming had other benefits.

## Tests Developed to Detect Dementia

NEW YORK (UPI) — Three easily administered tests for memory, orientation and learning have been developed to distinguish mental decline due to disease from age-related changes in older people.

In addition to detecting people with Alzheimer's disease, Paul J. Eslinger of the University of Iowa said, the tests will be used to help find people who have treatable dementia.

Because an estimated 20 to 40 percent of all dementias are reversible with treatment, it is important to determine disease-related versus normal changes in brain function, Dr. Eslinger said.

## 'Miracle Plant' Provides Food, Fuel

PEORIA, Illinois (UPI) — *Leucaena* is a "miracle" plant that thrives in drought, provides food, fodder, and both nitrogen enrichment and erosion protection for depleted tropical soils, and though it contains a derivative toxic to some cattle, the substance can be rendered harmless by readily available bacteria.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal Disease Center in Peoria, Illinois, reported that when the leaves were fed to Australian cattle, the animals lost hair and developed goiter and cancer of the esophagus. The necessary bacteria have now been transplanted from Hawaiian goats, enabling Australian cattle to digest the plant.

*Leucaena* has been tested in South America, Africa, Southeast Asia and the South Pacific islands. Some varieties of the plant grow 50 feet tall in six years, providing a rich source of firewood in regions where fuel is scarce.

## Excess Water Held Risky in Epilepsy

PALO ALTO, California (UPI) — As an item of diet, water is vital and has no calories. But a physician at Stanford University reports that too much water intake can be dangerous to people who have epilepsy.

A weight-loss organization that boasts more than 650 centers has published a booklet advocating the drinking of eight to 12 eight-ounce (about a quarter of a liter) glasses of water a day, according to Dr. James C. White of Stanford University's School of Medicine.

He said that in a recent five-month period he has seen three patients with previously well-controlled epilepsy who had grand mal seizures. All three were following the diet. Excessive water intake is one of the oldest mechanisms known to induce seizures, Dr. White said.

## Silkworms Join War Against Cancer

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japanese scientists are working on getting the silkworm to produce the protein interferon, a prime candidate for a cancer cure.

Daiichi Seiyaku, a Japanese drug company, has introduced a new biotechnology method using silkworms to produce alpha-interferon apparently identical to that in humans. Alpha-interferon is one of several forms of the protein which is produced naturally in human cells as a defense mechanism against infection.

The Japanese process relies on a virus that commonly attacks the silkworm and infects its cells. Dr. Mitsuru Furusawa of Daiichi Seiyaku said. Once in a cell, the virus naturally produces large amounts of protein within the silkworm. "It's still basic research," Dr. Furusawa said, "but by isolating the part of the virus gene that controls the protein production and replacing it with the human gene that makes interferon, interferon may be produced instead."

## Scientists Work on Horse Fever Test

WASHINGTON (AP) — Potomac horse fever, a disease responsible for the deaths of many valuable horses in the eastern United States, is showing up in other areas of the country even as scientists who recently isolated the suspected cause work to develop a test for early diagnosis of the malady.

Researchers at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana isolated a blood-borne parasitic organism that is believed to be transmitted to horses by ticks. The organism is a rickettsia, a type of germ that evolutionarily is placed between viruses and bacteria, which resides inside cells.

The horse fever rickettsia inhabits and kills white blood cells called monocytes, which are part of the animal's defense system against infection, the researchers reported.

## Scientists in Peru Reconstruct The Murder of Pizarro in 1541

By William D. Montalbano

Los Angeles Times Service

LIMA — The pugnacious life and bloody death of Francisco Pizarro are well documented. The mystery did not begin until after his assassination, but it endured for four centuries.

Now, scientific detectives say they have finally solved The Case of the Conquistador's Bones.

Unmasking an impostor mummy along the way, the investigators say they have positively identified Pizarro's remains, enabling them to reconstruct a 444-year-old murder in startling detail.

To culminate the scientific adventure, Pizarro's bones finally were laid to rest here in January in a funeral rite the old conquistador himself had prescribed in his 1537 will.

Francisco Pizarro entered the pages of history as an illiterate swindler and left them half a century later as conqueror of the Inca empire, founder of the city of Lima and viceroy of Peru.

Pizarro was 5 feet 9 inches (1.75 meters) tall, wiry, scarred, jawed, heavily muscled and 63 years old when he died with a sword in his hand on Sunday, June 26, 1541, the victim of Hispanic America's first recorded coup d'état.

"Pizarro lived to death," said pathologist Urd Garcia. "The fatal blow was a sword thrust that clipped his right jaw, probably cut the jugular vein and the carotid artery and severed his spine. He was likely paralyzed when death came."

Garcia and his Peruvian colleagues had a lot of help piecing together the Pizarro puzzle. Archaeologists, anthropologists, pathologists, radiologists, chemists, historians and other volunteer detectives from institutions as diverse as hospitals, art museums and universities all contributed to solving the mystery.

"Once the Pizarro bug bit, it became a passion for a lot of excited people," said Hugo Ludena, an archaeologist-historian who directed the quest for Pizarro as head of a Peruvian government agency that safeguards historic treasures.

The story has two beginnings, 436 years apart.

After Mass on June 26, 1541, Pizarro and some friends lunched at his house on the Plaza de Armas of the city he had founded six years before after capturing and executing Atahualpa, the Inca emperor.

The size of Pizarro's house is now Peru's presidential palace, across the plaza from the magnificent cathedral where Pizarro rests in a marble chapel.

Brandishing battle-axes, swords, gave credit to "a Peruvian expedition" in the 1600s. But the announcement suggested that the site had faded into obscurity after that expedition completed a brief visit.

In fact, it has been the subject of dozens of books, magazine and newspaper articles, and even a 1970 CBS News documentary on Andean archaeology. Many of the reports were by Douglas Eugene (Gene) Savoy, an American explorer who discovered the site in a 1964-65 expedition and named the cluster of 18 buildings Gran Pajaten.

"I don't understand why they made such a big deal out of this," Betty Meggers, a specialist in South American archaeology at the Smithsonian Institution, said. "The



Francisco Pizarro

lances and crossbows, about a dozen assassins led by Diego de Almagro, whose father Pizarro had executed as a conspirator the year before, burst into the house as Pizarro was finishing lunch.

There was a desperate fight. In the course of it, his skeleton suggests, Pizarro was wounded on the thumb of his sword hand and lost a piece of his right elbow, apparently wounding off the blow of an ax. A sword thrust to the throat finally killed him, as a procession of witnesses would later testify to Spanish courts trying his assassins.

Fearing that his killers would sever Pizarro's head and impale it on a post in the plaza (as Pizarro regularly did to his enemies), friends spirited his body away.

They dressed Pizarro in a white habit with a distinctive red cross of the Military Order of the Knights

of St. James and buried it that same afternoon behind the church.

After his supporters staged a counterrevolution, Pizarro's body was exhumed on Jan. 21, 1544 and re-interred with honor under the main altar of the church. The body stayed there in a wooden coffin for about 85 years, according to a chronology assembled by Ludena.

Pizarro's remains were shifted around repeatedly afterward as the church was expanded into one of the New World's most beautiful cathedrals but fell victim to such verminous as earthquakes.

In 1661 came a watershed exhumation, according to an old cathedral document. Pizarro's skull was placed inside a lead box. His skeleton went into a wooden box wrapped in velvet.

The document attesting to that transfer did not turn up until 1933, and by then the cathedral had another Pizarro on display, a well-preserved mummy in a glass-sided sarcophagus.

For nearly a century, the mummy held unending fascination for foreigners and Peruvians alike. No tour of Peru was complete without a glimpse of what the guides called "Pizarro's authentic shrouded remains in a glass coffin."

Some people suspected that the mummy, which had been carefully salted in a half-successful attempt at preservation, was not Pizarro. But in the absence of any evidence to back up the 1661 document, nobody could prove the mummy was a fraud. In 1945, in fact, a Peruvian doctor won the national prize for

medicine for demonstrating scientifically that the mummy was Pizarro.

When the Lima City Council decided to honor Pizarro on the 350th anniversary of his death in 1891, up came the mummy for public display.

The impostor would be there still, except for four workmen whose caprice on June 18, 1977, opened the modern Pizarro saga.

"They were sent into the cathedral crypt to do some remodeling," Ludena recalled. "Just fooling around, they opened up an adjoining wall that they weren't supposed to touch."

Beyond the wall lay a niche and a lead box with a rough inscription on the lid saying that it contained

the skull of Francisco Pizarro. Next to the lead box lay a wooden crate of bones wrapped in velvet.

Too many bones, alas — almost four complete skeletons. With the aid of American researchers, the Peruvians eventually sorted them out: one man, one very old woman and two young children.

Investigators think the children may have been Pizarro's. The woman may have been a niece of the conquistador who died around 1590. They are sure the man is Pizarro himself.

"The skull was the key piece. It 'locked on' to the male skeleton exactly right," said Garcia. "The physical evidence entirely supports the historical record. You can not only see, but almost feel, the fatal

sword thrust. There's no doubt. We have Francisco Pizarro."

There was a lot of corroboration to do, though, and no money to do it with. It took seven years for Ludena to assemble an international covey of scientific volunteers to corroborate the findings.

In their investigations, they determined that the bones were from the right century, and the man was Pizarro's age when he died. They detected traces of lead on the skull, suggesting it had indeed been long in the box. X-rays that highlighted the fatal thrust and more than a dozen other wounds were the clincher.

The University of Florida even reconstructed Pizarro's face with techniques used to help identify modern accident victims.

When the truth was discovered, "there was some local hostility at first. People liked their mummy," said Ludena. "But I knew we would win. After the lead box was found, priests on their rounds of the cathedral with incense stopped blessing the mummy."

In January, the Lima City Council bowed to science and ordered the bones of the real Pizarro moved to his public crypt in the cathedral here as the conquistador had dictated in his will. He was placed there Jan. 10.

With the mystery concluded to everyone's satisfaction, there remains the masquerading mummy. Who is he?

"Since the mummy is not Pizarro, the church is a bit reticent about letting us open him up," Garcia said. "Superficial examination suggests that he died of natural causes in his 50s — maybe as much as a century after Pizarro. I bet he was just some bureaucrat."



John Everett Millais's painting, "Pizarro Seizing the Inca of Peru" (1846).

## 'Lost City' of Andes Is Old Stuff in Tourist Guidebooks

By Boyce Rensberger

Washington Post Service

THE expedition to a "lost city" in the Peruvian Andes that University of Colorado archaeologists recently announced with great fanfare involved well-known ruins that are even described in tourist guidebooks as a place to visit.

At a Jan. 31 news conference, the Colorado archaeologists described the site as a "lost city" and issued a news release headlined "Pre-Incan Find May Rival Machu Picchu," the renowned mountain-top ruins of an Incan city in southern Peru.

"The site," Thomas Lennon, a leader of the expedition, said, "has been the subject of rumors and unsuccessful expeditions since the beginning of this century, if not from the time of the Spanish conquest" in the 16th century.

Lennon's announcement, reported in the IHT Feb. 23, did not claim the discovery of the site — he

gave credit to "a Peruvian expedition" in the 1600s. But the announcement suggested that the site had faded into obscurity after that expedition completed a brief visit.

In fact, it has been the subject of dozens of books, magazine and newspaper articles, and even a 1970 CBS News documentary on Andean archaeology. Many of the reports were by Douglas Eugene (Gene) Savoy, an American explorer who discovered the site in a 1964-65 expedition and named the cluster of 18 buildings Gran Pajaten.

"I don't understand why they made such a big deal out of this," Betty Meggers, a specialist in South American archaeology at the Smithsonian Institution, said. "The

Peruvian highlands are filled with ruins."

Savoy, who said he found 39 other ruined cities in the Gran Pajaten region, believes that all were part of a civilization, the Chachapoyas, conquered by the Incas.

"I don't deny anything Gene Savoy says," Lennon said, "but I do take exception to the idea that there's nothing left to do at Gran Pajaten because he did it all. Gene discovered the site. What we want to do is study it in a lot more scientific detail than has been done so far." He said there had been no exaggeration nor intent to deceive in his announcement about the site.

Another issue on which deeper study of the site may shed light is the demise of the Inca empire, which Lennon believes conquered the people of Gran Pajaten.

Although, officially, the Spaniards conquered the Incas, archaeologists have suspected that the empire was in decline and disarray before the conquistadors arrived.

How else, they ask, could Francisco Pizarro and a few hundred soldiers have destroyed a once militarily strong empire of 6 million people?

Various factors have been suggested. Shortly before the Spaniards' arrival the Incas suffered a devastating civil war, and there is evidence that epidemics of smallpox, introduced by the Spaniards on a previous visit to Peru, had swept into the Inca highlands ahead of the conquistadors. Human remains, which Lennon believes are inside sealed tombs at Gran Pajaten, may show evidence of smallpox.

Another issue on which deeper study of the site may shed light is the demise of the Inca empire, which Lennon believes conquered the people of Gran Pajaten.

Another issue on which deeper study of the site may shed light is the demise of the Inca empire, which Lennon believes conquered the people of Gran Pajaten.

## THE BEST WAY TO REACH TOP LEVEL MANAGEMENT IN FINLAND

Fakta is the foremost monthly of business and technology in Finland.

Fakta is the most efficient, economical way to get the attention of Finnish top level decision makers.

AND THAT'S A FACT

According to the latest EBES report 66% of Finnish business executives read Fakta. Of all the people who read Fakta 60% are top managers, 30% middle management and 10% are specialists on various fields.

Fakta's circulation is 13,000 copies per month and estimated readership today over 75,000.

FACTS ABOUT FAKTA

Send me more information about Fakta

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

Please mail the coupon to Fakta, P.O. Box 110, SF-00811 Helsinki

Fakta

IS A MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT NETWORK

Fakta SF-00811 Helsinki, Finland Phone 0358-07 811, Telex 124698 opu fi.

## EXECUTIVE HEALTH SCREENING

London's first Free-Standing Emergency Room now offers a new Executive Screening service for people who want immediate attention—

- Physical examination and medical history
  - EKG and blood pressure
  - X-ray
  - Blood testing
  - Physicians report and recommendations
- Regular screening is your first-line defence against stress-related illness.

Ring now for an early appointment.

ALSO  
Gynaecology Screening  
Tropical Screening

Plus our full Emergency Service ranging from:  
Minor Operations Room:  
Orthopaedics and General Surgery.  
Medical Express Private Membership included in your Executive Screening Fee.  
(Future consultations £10 instead of £25).

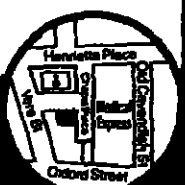
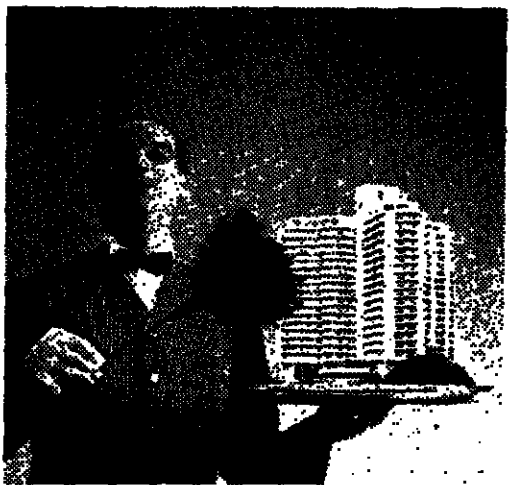
**MEDICAL EXPRESS**

CHAPEL PLACE, OXFORD STREET, LONDON W1

TEL: 01-429 1581

Opening Hours: 9am - 10pm, 7pm - 9pm Sat

LONDON'S FIRST WALK-IN, NO WAIT, FREE-STANDING EMERGENCY ROOM

Open February 1985  
INTER-CONTINENTAL.  
WE OFFER YOU THE  
BEST OF LUXEMBOURG.

Open February 1985, a new Inter-Continental Hotel will be making your trips to Luxembourg even more enjoyable. As from then, the Hotel Inter-Continental Luxembourg will be in full operation — just minutes away from the European Parliament, the airport and the city centre. Our 348 beautifully appointed guestrooms and suites feature central air-conditioning, colour television, in-house movies and music.

There are fourteen function rooms for meetings and receptions. Over 200 parking places await the participants. With telex, cable, telefax, secretarial and banking facilities, business travellers will find the answer to their needs. Plus swimming pool, Health Club and two all-weather, illuminated tennis courts. Yours to enjoy in Luxembourg very soon. We await the pleasure of serving you.

IN LUXEMBOURG THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL  
\* INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

Rue Jean Engling - Luxembourg - Dommeldange  
Grand-Duché de Luxembourg - Tel.: (352) 43 781 - Telex: 3754











Season Low		Season Low		Open		High	Low	Close	Chg.
<b>Grains</b>									
<b>WHEAT (CBT)</b>									
5,000 bu minimum - dollars per bushel									
4.84	3.27%	Mar	3.55	3.57	3.51	3.59%	-	04%	07
4.76	3.2%	May	3.44	3.47	3.47	3.46%	-	04%	07
4.70	3.1%	Jul	3.37	3.38%	3.35%	3.34%	-	04%	04
4.64	3.0%	Sep	3.30	3.31%	3.29%	3.28%	-	04%	01
4.57	2.9%	Dec	3.21	3.24%	3.23%	3.21%	-	04%	01
4.50	2.8%	Mar	3.08	3.11%	3.08	3.09%	-	02%	02
4.43	2.7%	May	2.95	2.98%	2.95%	2.96%	-	02%	02
Prev. Day Open 3.58, 3.62, 3.62, 3.62, 3.62									
<b>CORN (CBT)</b>									
5,000 bu minimum - dollars per bushel									

[illegible]

ALLA  
Rose 1440

[illegible]

1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

**Porsche Rennsport**

Livestock									
CATTLE (CMEs)									
120 lbs. - cents per lb.									
67.50	62.80	Feb	65.15	62.27	65.95	65.15	-	32	
67.50	62.80	Mar	67.25	63.00	67.25	67.25	-	32	
67.50	62.80	Jun	69.25	65.15	68.75	68.75	-	47	
67.50	62.80	Sep	72.25	72.45	71.25	71.25	-	47	
67.50	62.80	Oct	72.25	72.25	72.25	72.25	-	47	
67.50	62.80	Nov	72.25	72.25	72.25	72.25	-	47	
67.50	62.80	Dec	72.25	72.25	72.25	72.25	-	47	
67.50	62.80	Jan	72.25	72.25	72.25	72.25	-	47	
Feeder Cattle									
700 lbs. - cents per lb.									
72.50	67.50	Feb	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	32	
72.50	67.50	Mar	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	32	
72.50	67.50	Jun	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Sep	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Oct	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Nov	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Dec	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Jan	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
Feeder Cattle (CME)									
700 lbs. - cents per lb.									
72.50	67.50	Feb	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	32	
72.50	67.50	Mar	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	32	
72.50	67.50	Jun	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Sep	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Oct	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Nov	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Dec	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Jan	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
1st. Series 1,350 Price \$2.67									
700 lbs. - cents per lb.									
72.50	67.50	Feb	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	32	
72.50	67.50	Mar	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	32	
72.50	67.50	Jun	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Sep	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Oct	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Nov	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Dec	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Jan	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
2nd. Series 1,350 Price \$2.67									
700 lbs. - cents per lb.									
72.50	67.50	Feb	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	32	
72.50	67.50	Mar	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	32	
72.50	67.50	Jun	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Sep	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Oct	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Nov	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Dec	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
72.50	67.50	Jan	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	-	47	
PORK BELLIES (CME)									
50 lbs. - cents per lb.									
81.50	78.40	Feb	78.40	77.40	79.50	79.50	-	32	
81.50	78.40	Mar	78.50	76.40	78.50	78.50	-	32	
81.50	78.40	Jun	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
81.50	78.40	Sep	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
81.50	78.40	Oct	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
81.50	78.40	Nov	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
81.50	78.40	Dec	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
81.50	78.40	Jan	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
1st. Series 1,350 Price \$2.67									
50 lbs. - cents per lb.									
81.50	78.40	Feb	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	32	
81.50	78.40	Mar	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	32	
81.50	78.40	Jun	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
81.50	78.40	Sep	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
81.50	78.40	Oct	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
81.50	78.40	Nov	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
81.50	78.40	Dec	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
81.50	78.40	Jan	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
2nd. Series 1,350 Price \$2.67									
50 lbs. - cents per lb.									
81.50	78.40	Feb	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	32	
81.50	78.40	Mar	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	32	
81.50	78.40	Jun	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
81.50	78.40	Sep	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
81.50	78.40	Oct	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
81.50	78.40	Nov	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
81.50	78.40	Dec	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
81.50	78.40	Jan	78.50	77.25	78.50	78.50	-	47	
Food									

[illegible]

50  
 10  
 15  
 20  
 25  
 30  
 35  
 40  
 45  
 50  
 55  
 60  
 65  
 70  
 75  
 80  
 85  
 90  
 95  
 100  
 105  
 110  
 115  
 120  
 125  
 130  
 135  
 140  
 145  
 150  
 155  
 160  
 165  
 170  
 175  
 180  
 185  
 190  
 195  
 200  
 205  
 210  
 215  
 220  
 225  
 230  
 235  
 240  
 245  
 250  
 255  
 260  
 265  
 270  
 275  
 280  
 285  
 290  
 295  
 300  
 305  
 310  
 315  
 320  
 325  
 330  
 335  
 340  
 345  
 350  
 355  
 360  
 365  
 370  
 375  
 380  
 385  
 390  
 395  
 400  
 405  
 410  
 415  
 420  
 425  
 430  
 435  
 440  
 445  
 450  
 455  
 460  
 465  
 470  
 475  
 480  
 485  
 490  
 495  
 500  
 505  
 510  
 515  
 520  
 525  
 530  
 535  
 540  
 545  
 550  
 555  
 560  
 565  
 570  
 575  
 580  
 585  
 590  
 595  
 600  
 605  
 610  
 615  
 620  
 625  
 630  
 635  
 640  
 645  
 650  
 655  
 660  
 665  
 670  
 675  
 680  
 685  
 690  
 695  
 700  
 705  
 710  
 715  
 720  
 725  
 730  
 735  
 740  
 745  
 750  
 755  
 760  
 765  
 770  
 775  
 780  
 785  
 790  
 795  
 800  
 805  
 810  
 815  
 820  
 825  
 830  
 835  
 840  
 845  
 850  
 855  
 860  
 865  
 870  
 875  
 880  
 885  
 890  
 895  
 900  
 905  
 910  
 915  
 920  
 925  
 930  
 935  
 940  
 945  
 950  
 955  
 960  
 965  
 970  
 975  
 980  
 985  
 990  
 995  
 1000

[illegible]

250	101.20	101.20	111.90	111.90	+4.65
251	Sales	12.25			
252	ny Day Open Int.	10.817	07.349		

Commodity Indexes		
	Close	Previous
Commodity's	949.30 f	977.90 f
Commodity's	2,024.00	2,024.20
Commodity's	N.A.	125.04
Commodity's	N.A.	243.50

Commodity's: base 100 = Dec. 31, 1931.  
 Commodity's: preliminary: f = final  
 Commodity's: base 100 = Dec. 31, 1931.  
 Commodity's: base 100 = Sep. 18, 1974.

Market Guide	
F:	Chicago Board of Trade
C:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
ISCE:	International Securities Exchange
ISCE:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
ISCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
ISCE:	New York Coffee, Sugar, & Cocoa Exchange
ISCE:	New York Mercantile Exchange
ISCE:	Kansas City Board of Trade
ISCE:	New York Futures Exchange

Cash Prices Feb. 13		
Commodity and Unit	West	Year
Cotton 4 Scales, lb.	1.45	1.52
Cotton 4 Scales, 50 lb. yd	0.79	0.80
Street bellmills (P.H.), lb.	47.00	45.00
Street bellmills (P.H.), lb.	21.18	21.18
Steel scrap No 1 heavy (P.H.)	78.30	77.48
Steel scrap No 1 heavy (P.H.)	18.30	18.30
Copper elect. lb.	67.70	67.70
Copper elect. lb.	126.50	126.50
Zinc E. St. L. Boats, lb.	0.43	0.43
Silver N.Y. oz.	54.12	59.36

**BIS Loan**

**Loan**

*(Faint, illegible text follows)*

[illegible]

Source: A.P.

# Asian Commodities

## Feb. 13

### HONG-KONG GOLD FUTURES

U.S.\$ per ounce

	High	Low	Prev.	Settle
Feb	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Mar	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Apr	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
May	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Jun	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Jul	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Aug	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Sep	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Oct	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Nov	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Dec	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Volume	34,440 lots			

### SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES

U.S.\$ per ounce

	High	Low	Prev.	Settle
Feb	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Mar	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Apr	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
May	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Jun	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Jul	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Aug	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Sep	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Oct	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Nov	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Dec	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2	359 1/2
Volume	390 lots of 100 oz.			

### KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER

Malaysian cents per 100 lbs.

	High	Low	Prev.	Settle
Mar	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
Apr	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
May	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
Jun	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
Jul	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
Aug	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
Sep	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
Oct	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
Nov	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
Dec	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
Volume	67 lots			

### SINGAPORE RUBBER

Singapore cents per 100 lbs.

	High	Low	Prev.	Settle
Mar	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Apr	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
May	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Jun	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Jul	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Aug	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Sep	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Oct	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Nov	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Dec	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Volume	1,167 lots			

### KUALA LUMPUR RAPESSEED OIL

Malaysian Ringgit per 100 lbs.

	High	Low	Prev.	Settle
Feb	1,167	1,167	1,167	1,167
Mar	1,167	1,167	1,167	1,167
Apr	1,167	1,167	1,167	1,167
May	1,167	1,167	1,167	1,167
Jun	1,167	1,167	1,167	1,167
Jul	1,167	1,167	1,167	1,167
Aug	1,167	1,167	1,167	1,167
Sep	1,167	1,167	1,167	1,167
Oct	1,167	1,167	1,167	1,167
Nov	1,167	1,167	1,167	1,167
Dec	1,167	1,167	1,167	1,167
Volume	1,167 lots			

National  
Junior Guild

[illegible]

Company	Per Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL			
AMC Entertainment	81	4-10	2-72
Amer. Hts & Rly	100	3-1	2-72
Chem. Industries	15	3-1	2-80
Colonial Gas	100	3-1	2-80
Cons. Enline	100	3-15	2-81
Kay Corp.	100	3-15	2-81
Loxon Products	67	2-28	4-2
Liberty Corp.	117	3-1	2-81
Lincoln Inds. Lf Ins	117	3-29	4-2
Marshall Field	100	3-1	2-81
Mordison Corp.	24	2-17	2-22
Penn. Vt. Bree Int'l	16	2-17	2-22
Petroleum Can.	73	3-5	2-28
Procter & Gamble	100	3-1	2-81
Quaker Cnls	73	3-1	2-28
Quaker Cnls	73	3-1	2-28
Schering (H-J) Co	68	2-12	2-28
Scherr. (H-J) Corp	68	2-12	2-28
Westinghouse Can	73	3-15	3-10

Annual: M=Monthly, Q=Quarterly, S=Sem-  
 Annual, U=U.S.

## Handwritten Notes

## Air tickets still needs parliam

permits, the Foreign Minister

and 14 voting members. 14

Canada	0	75	3-15	3
--------	---	----	------	---

121



20/1/1985

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

# Atlas Copco's Earnings Rose 144% Last Year

By Juris Kaza  
International Herald Tribune  
STOCKHOLM — Atlas Copco AB, the Swedish air-compressor, mining and tool group, reported Wednesday that its 1984 pretax earnings amounted to 573 million kronor (\$62.1 million) in 1984, a 144-percent increase over the 1983 figure of 235 million kronor.

In a preliminary report, Atlas Copco's management said it was proposing raising the 1984 dividend to 4.50 kronor from 3 kronor in 1983. Last year, the company cut its dividend from 6 kronor in 1982.

Atlas Copco's 1984 sales rose 12 percent to 9.1 billion kronor, from 8.093 billion kronor in 1983. Sales outside Sweden accounted for 92 percent of the total.

Looking to 1985, the company said it expected a continuing improvement in sales. Ian Jacobson, an analyst at E.B. Savory Millin in London, said 1984 results meant that his forecast of 1985 earnings of 750 million kronor was "conservative."

Atlas Copco's president, Tom Wachtmeister, said he expected an increase in order volume from Eu-

ropean customers in 1985. The volume of orders was virtually unchanged in 1984.

Europe accounts for about 50 percent of Atlas Copco's total business.

Mr. Wachtmeister also noted weak growth in the volume of orders in Australia, South Africa and Canada, three major markets for mining equipment. "There will be volume growth there in 1985 and a return to an acceptable profit level," he said.

Mr. Wachtmeister said that some of the strongest order growth was in North America, where the United States is Atlas Copco's largest market, and in Asia. North American orders totaled 1.313 billion kronor, and were up 25 percent in volume terms. Asian orders amounted to 882 million kronor, up 30 percent.

The rise in Asia largely reflected 200 million kronor in order bookings from China. Mr. Wachtmeister said, adding that they would be recorded as sales and would bring profits in 1985 and afterward. The orders from China also represented an important breakthrough in that market, he said.

# Porsche Reports Profit Rose By 32.7% in Fiscal 1984

By Warren Getler  
International Herald Tribune  
FRANKFURT — Porsche AG, the West German automaker that sells nearly half its sleek sports cars in the United States, said its net increased 32.7 percent in the 1984 fiscal year, ended July 31, to 92.4 million Deutsche marks (\$28 million) from 69.6 million DM in the year-earlier period.

Sales in the first five months of fiscal 1985 grew 8.4 percent to 1.1 billion DM, indicating that Porsche could well top the previous year's earnings, said Heinz Brantzi, finance chief, from company headquarters in Stuttgart.

According to commonly used West German accounting methods, the earnings per share rose to 110 DM from 90 DM.

News of Porsche's strong increase in earnings and its healthy prospects for the current year pushed Porsche's shares up 45 DM on the Frankfurt stock exchange Wednesday to 1,160 DM.

A company spokesman said Porsche has been relatively untroubled by domestic consumer uncertainty over new emission-control regulations. He said Porsche has about 10 years of experience in

equipping its models with catalytic converters for sale in the United States and Japan and thus has had no trouble in quickly outfitting all its models for sale in the domestic market with the pollution-control devices.

The spokesman said Porsche's main problem is delivery delays for some models of up to a year or more. He said that to meet heavy demand, particularly from the U.S. market, Porsche will be investing nearly 100 million DM toward the construction of new paint shops and the extension of other assembly plants. Total investment, he said, will be more than 300 million DM this year, up from 255 million DM last year.

Porsche expects to sell at least 50,000 cars this year, exceeding 3 billion DM, after posting sales of 2.49 billion DM on 44,800 cars, the spokesman said. The company had hoped to produce and market 48,000 cars in the last fiscal year but was kept from that goal by the seven-week metalworkers strike in May and June.

Six hundred new workers are expected to be hired this year, after the creation of 600 new positions last year, the spokesman said.

# Continental Told To Stop Buying Air Micronesia

United Press International  
HOUSTON — A U.S. bankruptcy judge has ordered Continental Airlines to stop buying stock in Air Micronesia and has halted litigation between the carriers in court in Saipan.

Attorneys for both airlines said Tuesday that the action by U.S. Bankruptcy Judge Glover Roberts signaled that he wanted the parties to negotiate an out-of-court settlement.

Judge Roberts last year gave Continental the go-ahead for a \$2.5-million plan to buy shares of United Micronesia Development Association, which owns 60 percent of Air Micronesia. Continental owns 30 percent of the carrier, which has services from Hawaii to Guam, Manila, Saipan and Tokyo.

A group of UMADA shareholders fought Continental's takeover attempt by filing a class-action suit in Saipan. Saipan is part of the Marianas, a Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which is administered by the United States.

# Hong Kong's Excelsior Hotel No Longer for Sale

By Dinah Lee  
International Herald Tribune  
HONG KONG — Hongkong Land Co. has withdrawn one of the group's major assets, the Excelsior Hotel, from the property market because offers did not meet the company's criteria for sale.

David Davies, Land's managing director and chairman of the group's hotels subsidiary, had said that Hongkong Land was aiming for a sale price of about 800 million Hong Kong dollars (\$100 million) for the 951-room hotel, when the Excelsior was first offered last October.

He said Wednesday that after Hongkong Land's sale Jan. 22 of its controlling stake in the leading local utility company, Hongkong Electric Holdings Ltd., to the rival property and trading group, Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., for 2.9 billion dollars, the "disposal criteria for the Excelsior had sharpened."

Sources said that the cash relief provided by the sale of Hongkong Electric pushed the desired price closer to 900 million to 1 billion dollars.

A second spokesman for Land said Wednesday, "The sale of Electric reduced our group borrowing requirement by some 20 percent."

Whereas it was previously estimated to peak between this year and 1987 at somewhere around 16 billion dollars, we contained that at the end of last year at 14.7 billion. Now our borrowing requirement stands at around 11.8 billion. In short, the sale of Electric enabled us to not sell the Excelsior. Suddenly we were not a forced seller of anything."

The failure to find a buyer at the desired price is not a reflection of the local property market, because the hotel sector is booming," he added. "In fact, the Excelsior is a cash cow generating operating cash flow net of tax of 75 million dollars this year."

Michael Hollington, a partner at Richard Ellis International Property Consultants & Valuers, commented on the decision to withdraw the Excelsior from the market: "We've just carried out a study on hotels in Hong Kong. We estimated that the average take-up in 1984 was just under 85 percent and that in 1985, this will increase to 89 percent. If these figures are correct, it is going to place upward pressure on hotel room rates, and thus it would seem prudent to hold on to a hotel investment."

The Excelsior had an occupancy rate of about 90 percent in 1984. As the largest property company

in the British colony, Hongkong Land has dominated Hong Kong's property news for the past two years as it disposed of assets worth more than 6 billion dollars to meet debts incurred during Hong Kong's property boom in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

The company has also undergone considerable restructuring since Mr. Davies' arrival in late 1983. He has broken the group into

separate subsidiaries related to hotel, property and food-retailing-and-processing operations.

The new hotel subsidiary announced Feb. 6 that it had changed its name from Mandarin International Hotels Ltd. to Mandarin Oriental Hotel Group, combining the names of the company's two flagship hotels, the Mandarin in Hong Kong and the Oriental in Bangkok.

# GM Plans Offering Of Its Class E Shares

NEW YORK — General Motors Corp. said it plans a public offering of about three million shares of its Class E common stock.

About 13.6 million shares of Class E were issued in 1984 as part of GM's acquisition of Electronic Data Systems Corp.

# U.S. expatriate needing tax advice? Get in Touche

When you're working abroad, chances are you're out of touch with the tax laws back home.

What's more, being on foreign assignment you will also be subject to local taxes. And when you change residence from one country to another, your tax situation changes as well.

So you need help with your tax planning and tax filings. You need a leading firm of accountants who know all the rules. You need Touche Ross.

Our U.S. Expatriate Tax Service Center in London is in a unique position to assist Americans in the U.K. and Continental Europe.

We offer you the personal services of a fully-qualified tax consultant. Someone who is as familiar with local tax in Europe as U.S. tax. Someone who, through our network of offices, has access to local tax information and assistance in every European country. Someone who can guide you through the rules and advise you on the planning. Someone who knows how to keep up with the changes in your tax position to keep that tax down.

So wherever you are in Europe, just contact Don Hausman, our U.S. tax partner in London, on 353 8011 or return the coupon for a copy of our comprehensive guide "U.S. Taxpayers Living Abroad."

**Touche Ross & Co**  
**The Business Partners**  
Hill House, 1 Little New Street, London EC4A 3TR.  
Telephone 01-353 8011.

To: Donald J. Hausman, Touche Ross & Co., Hill House, 1 Little New Street, London EC4A 3TR.  
Tel: 01-353 8011.  
Please send me a copy of your comprehensive guide "U.S. Taxpayers Living Abroad!"

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Position: \_\_\_\_\_  
Company: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address in Europe: \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone No.: \_\_\_\_\_ INT/14/2

# BIS Issues Loan Study

(Continued from Page 9)

increased further to \$98.6 billion. The gain was concentrated in developed countries outside the BIS reporting area, such as Australia, Norway, Portugal and Spain, and the non-oil producing countries of Asia.

In the developed countries that are not monitored by the BIS, the gain in undrawn commitments was \$3.4 billion to \$33.3 billion. In the Asian non-oil countries, it was up \$2 billion to \$20.2 billion.

Undrawn commitments fell \$3.8 billion to \$15.1 billion in Latin America and by \$1.3 billion to \$5.6 billion in Eastern Europe.

Turning to developments in individual countries, the report notes that there was a drop of \$1.3 billion in loans to Poland. It says this was due in part to translating the figures (substantial Deutsche mark loans) into dollars, "but probably also by banks' debt write-offs and transfers of claims to export credit guarantee agencies."

It also notes substantial increases in short-term debt in Australia, Finland, Norway, South Africa and China.

# Wave of the Future: Bull or Bear?

(Continued from Page 9)

commended are Smith International, Gearheart Industries, Baker International and Hughes Tool.

Drexel Burnham Lambert is also advising investors to concentrate on "relative laggards" in its roster of so-called Acorn stocks, smaller issues that have enjoyed a sharp rise this year already. Cited are Optical Coating Laboratory, Kinder-Care Learning Centers, Sensoromatic Electronics, Knoll International, Materials Research and Safeguard Business Systems.

Butcher & Singer, whose advice to investors is "if you've been sitting on the sidelines waiting for the market's mood to change, jump in," offers these new recommendations: Ametek, GTE, Harvey Hubbell, QMS, Singer, Snyder Oil Partners and United Jersey Banks.

Value Line also declares, "This is a time to be fully invested in stocks," adding, "the chief risk now is being out of the stock market." Its newest recommendation is Manor Care.

John Westergaard, president of Equity Research Associates and manager of his own Westergaard Fund, is high on several Israeli

companies whose shares are traded on Wall Street.

"The thesis is that Israel, being a military society, is by necessity a technological society and that out of this technological society will emerge over the next decade a number of multinational high-tech companies," he said.

Mr. Westergaard, who recently visited the country, commented that Israeli stocks today remind him of Japanese stocks in the early 1960s.

Companies combine research and development projects with universities, giving the "feel of Boston Route 128," he said. And "driving from Tel Aviv to Haifa with the ocean on the left and the agricultural and burgeoning industrial parks along the way one could just as easily be on the road from Monterey to Palo Alto" in California's Silicon Valley.

Electronics Corp. of Israel is his favorite stock, followed by Elron Electronics Industries, Laser Industries, Optrotech and Scitex.

**CAISSE CENTRALE DE COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE - C.C.C.E.**  
**U.S. \$50,000,000 - Variable rate - 1978/1998**  
Unconditionally guaranteed by the French State

We hereby inform the bond-holders that the applicable rate for the fourteenth interest period has been fixed at 9 1/8%.

Coupon of 14 will be payable from August 12th, 1985 at the price of U.S. \$48.05 representing the interest of 9 1/8%, calculated on the basis of 182/360th, and covering the period from February 11th 1985 through August 11th, 1985 inclusive.

**CRÉDIT LYONNAIS LUXEMBOURG**  
Agent

# National Westminster Finance B.V.

(Incorporated in The Netherlands with limited liability)

U.S. \$500,000,000

# Junior Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed on a junior subordinated basis as to payment of principal and interest by

# National Westminster Bank PLC

(Incorporated in England with limited liability)

In accordance with the Trust Deed dated 10th May, 1984 ("the Trust Deed") made between National Westminster Finance B.V. ("the Company"), National Westminster Bank PLC and The Law Debenture Trust Corporation p.l.c., constituting the Notes, the Company hereby gives notice that completion of the distribution of the Notes took place on 20th December, 1984 and that accordingly 21st March, 1985 has been determined as the Exchange Date (as defined in the Trust Deed).

Persons entitled to delivery of any of the Notes are accordingly advised to obtain from the specified office of any of the Paying Agents, the office of Cedel S.A. in Luxembourg or the office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

as operator of the Euro-clear System ("Euro-clear") in Brussels, the form(s) of the relevant certificate(s) to be completed stating that such Notes are beneficially owned by persons (A) who are not U.S. persons (as defined in the Trust Deed) or (B) who are U.S. bank branches (as defined in the Trust Deed) or sophisticated institutional investors in the United States. Completed certificates should be delivered to the office of Cedel S.A. in Luxembourg, or to the office of Euro-clear in Brussels for forwarding to Cedel S.A., within the 15 days prior to, on or after the Exchange Date. Definitive Notes with Coupons will be available on and after the Exchange Date in exchange for such certificates.

February 1985

We are pleased to announce the opening of our Representative Office in London.



**Bremer Landesbank**  
- Representative Office -

Sydney Haywood (Senior Representative)  
Udo Ziegenhorn (Representative)  
20 Ironmonger Lane, London EC2V 8BQ  
Tel.: (01) 600 5981, Telex: 8811 626 gzbhuk



**Wednesday's AMEX Closing**

Vol. of 3 P.M. 10:00 AM  
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. N.A.  
Prev. consolidated close 10:00 AM

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50
12.00	11.00	ADT	1.00 10.00	12.00	11.00	11.50

**Over-the-Counter Feb. 13**

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Price	Net
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50

Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Price	Net
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50

Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Price	Net
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50

Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Price	Net
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50

Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Price	Net
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50

Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Price	Net
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
100	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ **ROB HUGHES** WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

U.S. Reports Fewer Visitors From Abroad

CPA 1030



## U.S. Reports Fewer Visitors From Abroad

By Lee A. Daniels  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The strong dollar, which is fueling an explosive growth in foreign travel by Americans, helped cause the number of foreign visitors to the United States to decline in 1984 for the third consecutive year, according to federal tourism officials.

The drop last year amounted to 4 percent, or about 900,000 tourists. It further widened the difference between money spent abroad by Americans and money spent in this country by foreign tourists.

Because American travel to Europe increased last year, the tourist dollar gap is expected to show a significant increase, when the figures are in. The deficit was \$3.4 billion in 1983, up from \$3.4 billion in 1982.

Yet, while the United States Travel and Tourism Administration this week was trying to enlist the private sector, states and local governments in a campaign to lure more tourists to America, the Office of Management and Budget was proposing that the agency be dismantled. The agency's current budget is \$12 million.

Administrations have tried to eliminate the office since it was created in 1961. But Congress, mindful of tourism's importance to many states and cities, has always supported the agency and is expected to do so again this year.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, a Democrat of Hawaii, a state that depends heavily on tourism, said: "Many of us can't understand why it's so difficult for the administration to read numbers. Tourism is one of the top three money-makers for 40 states, and if it weren't for tourism, our trade imbalance would be much worse."

The United States trade deficit reached \$123 billion last year, nearly double the figure for 1983.

## Tramiel: New Face, New Style of Atari

(Continued from Page 9)

many in the industry are rooting for him to put the magic back in mass-market computers, the way he did with the Commodore 64. They say if anybody can do it, Jack Tramiel can.

"A lot of people would love it if a Messiah came along and saved the industry," said Trip Hawkins, president of Electronic Arts, a software company in San Mateo, California.

But Mr. Tramiel and Atari have a long way to go. They must actually bring the new computers to market, with adequate software, in record time. They must raise a large amount of money and subsidize until then on sales of the 800 computer, which have fallen since Christmas, prompting Atari to cut the price, once again, last week to \$99.

They must overcome a blizzard of lawsuits caused by cancellations of contracts and dismissals of personnel. They must compete not only with a dazzling new computer being developed by Commodore's Amiga subsidiary but also with the giants in personal computers, IBM and Apple, which both sell products in the price range of Mr. Tramiel's top-of-the-line new machine.

Mr. Tramiel, for his part, must overcome a darker side of his success: His reputation for sudden changes in tactics, for which he was known at Commodore, have made him reluctant to trust him. He is still remembered for announcing with great fanfare new Commodore products that never made their way to market and for changing distribution channels abruptly. He has not helped his credibility this time around by publicly stating that Atari will ship five million computers in 1985, a number that even his son, Sam, said will be hard to reach.

Right now, the industry seems split 50-50 on whether he will succeed.

"We believe they're for real," said Norman Ricken, president of Toys R Us, a leading vendor of home computers.

"They will easily break all records for getting a product to market if they do all they say they are going to do," said Mr. Hawkins, a doubter.

More than Mr. Tramiel's personal fortune rests on the fate of Atari. He is carrying into battle with him the remains of the home-computer industry. For two years or so the business of providing games and educational software for home computers thrived. But now, with consumers disillusioned by the machines' limited capabilities, sales have plummeted.

Warner Communications, which came into the business in the late 1970s, was so hurt by the downturn that it virtually gave Atari away to Mr. Tramiel last summer, trying to rid itself of the problems before they affected the parent company's results too severely.

In 1984, with a handful of exceptions, all the companies that made game and educational software for those machines lost money and some have gone out of business. Retailers are going back to selling television and video-cassette recorders.

The changing market might be too much even for Mr. Tramiel to contend with. Consumers are moving toward more expensive and more powerful machines selling for \$1,000 or so, the domain of IBM and Apple — a price range that Atari plans to undercut with its new machines while offering similar power. But larger companies have far greater resources than Atari and machines that have tons of software available for them.

The doubters do not alarm Mr. Tramiel. "I'm used to that kind of talk," he said, noting that Wall Street always doubted him when he was with the "old company."

He also said that revenge is not a motive for his returning to the computer business. Rather, he said, he just grew restless after his resignation from Commodore. After a tour

around the world, he decided it was time to get back to work.

In early July, after an all-night negotiating session with Warner, Mr. Tramiel agreed to buy Atari for \$240 million in promissory notes. He hopped on a plane and arrived at Atari headquarters in California the same morning, a Monday. By Wednesday, virtually the entire marketing and sales staffs, several hundred in all, were gone.

"When you have a cancer, you cut it out," Mr. Tramiel said. "The key to running a company is not marketing. It's how you design and buy. If you buy right, you can always sell it. If you buy wrong, even with a whole army you will not be able to sell it."

Only a shell of the "army" remains today. The American staff numbers 250, down from 1,300 employees when Mr. Tramiel arrived, and many of the survivors are engineers, just as in the old days before the marketers gained predominance.

Staffing now is so skimpy that the company's main telephone number is often answered by a recording indicating that the receptionist is busy. The cuts mean that Atari, which once occupied more than 40 buildings around Silicon Valley, now occupies five.

The new Atari is Spartan, with none of the swimming pools, beer bashes or other amenities that are considered part of Silicon Valley's corporate culture.

Although an occasional reminder of Atari's illustrious past creeps in — the new ST computers will come with Breakout, a classic Atari video game, built into the operating system — there is now little to suggest any link with the old Atari. Stated by Nolan Bushnell, it created the video game fad in the 1970s.

## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain				West Germany				Switzerland			
Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982
BOC Group	1,000	950	900	Porsche	1,200	1,100	1,000	Roche	1,500	1,400	1,300
1st Qtr.	250	240	230	1st Qtr.	300	280	260	1st Qtr.	350	330	310
Revenue	250	240	230	Revenue	300	280	260	Revenue	350	330	310
Net Inc.	200	190	180	Net Inc.	250	230	210	Net Inc.	300	280	260
Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.90	0.85	0.80

Canada				United States				France			
Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982
Hiram Walker Res.	1,000	950	900	Alcoa	1,200	1,100	1,000	Boisjoly	1,500	1,400	1,300
1st Qtr.	250	240	230	1st Qtr.	300	280	260	1st Qtr.	350	330	310
Revenue	250	240	230	Revenue	300	280	260	Revenue	350	330	310
Net Inc.	200	190	180	Net Inc.	250	230	210	Net Inc.	300	280	260
Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.90	0.85	0.80

Japan				Netherlands				Sweden			
Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982
Sanwa	1,000	950	900	Unilever	1,200	1,100	1,000	Volvo	1,500	1,400	1,300
1st Qtr.	250	240	230	1st Qtr.	300	280	260	1st Qtr.	350	330	310
Revenue	250	240	230	Revenue	300	280	260	Revenue	350	330	310
Net Inc.	200	190	180	Net Inc.	250	230	210	Net Inc.	300	280	260
Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.90	0.85	0.80

Australia				Belgium				Italy			
Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982
ANZ	1,000	950	900	Unilever	1,200	1,100	1,000	Eni	1,500	1,400	1,300
1st Qtr.	250	240	230	1st Qtr.	300	280	260	1st Qtr.	350	330	310
Revenue	250	240	230	Revenue	300	280	260	Revenue	350	330	310
Net Inc.	200	190	180	Net Inc.	250	230	210	Net Inc.	300	280	260
Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.90	0.85	0.80

Spain				Austria				Greece			
Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982
Industria	1,000	950	900	Unilever	1,200	1,100	1,000	Eni	1,500	1,400	1,300
1st Qtr.	250	240	230	1st Qtr.	300	280	260	1st Qtr.	350	330	310
Revenue	250	240	230	Revenue	300	280	260	Revenue	350	330	310
Net Inc.	200	190	180	Net Inc.	250	230	210	Net Inc.	300	280	260
Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.90	0.85	0.80

Portugal				Luxembourg				Ireland			
Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982
Industria	1,000	950	900	Unilever	1,200	1,100	1,000	Eni	1,500	1,400	1,300
1st Qtr.	250	240	230	1st Qtr.	300	280	260	1st Qtr.	350	330	310
Revenue	250	240	230	Revenue	300	280	260	Revenue	350	330	310
Net Inc.	200	190	180	Net Inc.	250	230	210	Net Inc.	300	280	260
Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.90	0.85	0.80

Denmark				Finland				Norway			
Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982
Industria	1,000	950	900	Unilever	1,200	1,100	1,000	Eni	1,500	1,400	1,300
1st Qtr.	250	240	230	1st Qtr.	300	280	260	1st Qtr.	350	330	310
Revenue	250	240	230	Revenue	300	280	260	Revenue	350	330	310
Net Inc.	200	190	180	Net Inc.	250	230	210	Net Inc.	300	280	260
Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.90	0.85	0.80

Soviet Union				Czech Republic				Poland			
Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982
Industria	1,000	950	900	Unilever	1,200	1,100	1,000	Eni	1,500	1,400	1,300
1st Qtr.	250	240	230	1st Qtr.	300	280	260	1st Qtr.	350	330	310
Revenue	250	240	230	Revenue	300	280	260	Revenue	350	330	310
Net Inc.	200	190	180	Net Inc.	250	230	210	Net Inc.	300	280	260
Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.90	0.85	0.80

East Germany				Hungary				Romania			
Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982
Industria	1,000	950	900	Unilever	1,200	1,100	1,000	Eni	1,500	1,400	1,300
1st Qtr.	250	240	230	1st Qtr.	300	280	260	1st Qtr.	350	330	310
Revenue	250	240	230	Revenue	300	280	260	Revenue	350	330	310
Net Inc.	200	190	180	Net Inc.	250	230	210	Net Inc.	300	280	260
Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.90	0.85	0.80

Yugoslavia				Cuba				Vietnam			
Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982
Industria	1,000	950	900	Unilever	1,200	1,100	1,000	Eni	1,500	1,400	1,300
1st Qtr.	250	240	230	1st Qtr.	300	280	260	1st Qtr.	350	330	310
Revenue	250	240	230	Revenue	300	280	260	Revenue	350	330	310
Net Inc.	200	190	180	Net Inc.	250	230	210	Net Inc.	300	280	260
Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.90	0.85	0.80

Laos				Cambodia				Thailand			
Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982
Industria	1,000	950	900	Unilever	1,200	1,100	1,000	Eni	1,500	1,400	1,300
1st Qtr.	250	240	230	1st Qtr.	300	280	260	1st Qtr.	350	330	310
Revenue	250	240	230	Revenue	300	280	260	Revenue	350	330	310
Net Inc.	200	190	180	Net Inc.	250	230	210	Net Inc.	300	280	260
Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.90	0.85	0.80

Malaysia				Singapore				Philippines			
Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982	Company	1984	1983	1982
Industria	1,000	950	900	Unilever	1,200	1,100	1,000	Eni	1,500	1,400	1,300
1st Qtr.	250	240	230	1st Qtr.	300	280	260	1st Qtr.	350	330	310
Revenue	250	240	230	Revenue	300	280	260	Revenue	350	330	310
Net Inc.	200	190	180	Net Inc.	250	230	210	Net Inc.	300	280	260
Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.80	0.75	0.70	Per Share	0.90	0.85	0.80











